THE NEW YORK HERALD.

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THE WAR.

The Latest Intelligence from Washington.

Vigorous War Measures of the Federal Government.

Major General Butler Ordered to Fortress Monroe.

A Large Army to be Concentrated in Virginia.

The Formation of Two Large Cantonments Decided On.

President Lincoln Among the Rebels in Virginia.

The Capture of the Stolen Light Ship.

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&c., &c., &c.

VIGOROUS MEASURES OF THE ADMINISTRATION.

WASHINGTON, May 19, 1861.

Major General Butler has been ordered to Old Point Comfort, with nine regiments, of about twelve hundred men each. This I know positively. Aggressive operations are at last actually to be commenced by the administration. General Butler left for Annapolis, on his way South, last evening.

The Fourteenth regiment, of Brooklyn, Colonel Wood, nine hundred and eighty men, have arrived this evening, via Baltimore. All well and in high spirits.

THE ADVANCE OF TROOPS INTO VIRGINIA.

WASHINGTON, May 19, 1861.

Brigadier Mansfield, of the army, it is understood, will take command of the corps d'armee that will be advanced into Virginia from this point. [illegible] consist of twenty five thousand volunteers and five thousand regulars, nearly three thousand of whom are already concentrated here.

Colonel Henry L. Scott has been appointed Inspector General, in place of General Mansfield.

The forces that will be detailed to retake Harper's Ferry will probably be commanded by the newly appointed Brigadier General Reeder.

General Patterson and staff, including Senator Sherman, of Ohio, are here to receive verbal instructions concerning the proposed movement of troops from southern Pennsylvania upon Virginia.

The Medical Committee, headed by Dr. Van Buren have been successful in their mission. The sanitary department of the army will be reorganized under the supervision of the Medical Board they represent.

Divine service was again held to-day in the open air in all the regimental encampments.

Commander Bartlett is here to urge the acceptance of his Naval Brigade.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN VISITS THE REBELS.

WASHINGTON, May 19, 1861.

The President has been absent from the White House nearly all day reconnoitering in the vicinity of Washington. Among other points of interest, he visited the Great Falls, sixteen miles above this city, on the Potomac. He crossed the chain bridge, and passed the secession pickets on the Virginia side, and returned the same way. The rebels might have caught a prize, but did not know so valuable a one was within their grasp.

A. D. Banks, the notorious secessionist, hailed a party of men on the Virginia side of the long bridge last night, and gave them a message for his personal friend from whom he had been in the habit of receiving his intelligence of the doings of the federal forces, and whom he supposed was in this city. Banks said he wished them to tell his friend to come over and see him this evening. This confederate of the notorious Banks left the city suddenly last night, and officers are in pursuit of him. I have reason to believe that a substitute of the friend of Banks, in the shape of a federal officer, went over the bridge to-night to see the latter, but he was missing.

For the benefit of the numerous callers at the White House upon Mrs. Lincoln, I am authorized to state that she will not return until Tuesday next, and will receive callers on Wednesday.

THE SEVENTH REGIMENT AND NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS.

WASHINGTON, May 19, 1861.

The rumors afloat respecting the Seventh regiment are not only unfounded, but most undeserved. They have no idea of breaking up their camp on the day when their period of service here expires. Their intention is to await the orders of the department. It is thought the Secretary will send them back to Staten Island, where their admirable drill will be useful in preparing the more raw material that will be collected there soon. The prompt manner in which the gallant Seventh rushed forward to the defence of Washington is appreciated by the government, and it ought to be a shield against the malicious reports of their returning to New York, with or without orders. They will never sully their colors by any act unworthy their high reputation. They will, probably, be ordered off soon for more important service, as just stated, near New York.

There is a good deal of strong comment here on the conduct of the Military Board at Albany. Whether the motives of these gentlemen spring from political manoeuvering or scheming for contracts, they are pronounced here both odious and disgraceful. The indignation of the country will crush any official body who at this crisis abuses its influence to obtain power or pelf. The Albany Junta was denounced here in sharp terms by some members of the Union Committee of New York, and the government has conveyed its opinion of their proceedings by giving the organization of fourteen regiments solely to the Union Committee. It was the intrigues of these Albany hucksters that brought General Sickles to Washington this week, where his energetic remonstrances called the attention of the President to what was going on at Albany, and his decided action in accepting the Sickles brigade was the best rebuke he could pronounce on those who trade in their country's perils.

The War Department telegraphed yesterday to Governor Morgan and the Union Committee that the Sickles brigade, comprising five regiments, were to be included in the late requisition of fourteen regiments awarded to the Union Committee of New York. The conduct of the government towards General Sickles is strongly praised here for its impartiality towards a former political opponent, and it is thought that the patriotic course of this gentleman in the last Congress in breaking off his long cherished political relations with the South deserved a marked compliment. General Sickles has his orders to remove his brigade at once into an encampment near New York, and to hold himself in readiness at a very early day for an important service to be confided to him. If it should turn out that he is incompetent for a delicate or dangerous task, his military career will close at the very outset. But his judgment and pluck are well thought of here by all parties. The General is eager for work, and desires the hardest job in the gift of the War Department. He is likely to get it, we hear, and very soon.

It is settled no more troops will be accepted by the government under the last requisition, either from New York or elsewhere. Already some two hundred and twenty thousand men are enlisted, and it will take time to muster them in and organize them for service.

A Cabinet officer was yesterday refused by the Secretary [illegible] the acceptance of a single regiment, which he was most solicitous to have mustered in.

FORMATION OF CANTONMENTS.

WASHINGTON, May 19, 1861.

The War Department contemplates to establish shortly two large cantonments, one at Gettysburg, Pa., and another in the neighborhood of New York—probably at Staten Island. The object of these camps is to prepare two efficient corps d'armee, with which certain important operations can be promptly carried out. The force that will be collected in these camps is not yet settled upon, but will vary from fifteen thousand to twenty thousand men. They will be worked up by the best officers to the highest efficiency, and kept in constant readiness for active service. The force at Gettysburg will no doubt be employed at the right moment for an inland movement that it may not be proper at this time to disclose; whilst that at Staten Island is meant to be directed against various points of the seaboard bounding the rebel States.

Orders are issued to get ready at the earliest moment a fleet of steam transports that will rendezvous in the adjoining waters, so that in a few hours, when the signal is given, the whole of the force on the Atlantic coast can be embarked and proceed with all speed on the service designated. It has not transpired, of course, what points are selected for the exploits of this army of the Atlantic; but it is thought it is meant to assail in rapid succession various important positions along the rebel coast. All this is being carefully considered, and it is not to be doubted, from the quality of the troops that will be employed, and the energy of the officers that will be selected, that the operations of this corps will be the most important in its results of the whole war.

It does credit to the Secretary of War that, amid the multitudinous details of his office that harrass him night and day, he has had the time to devise these cantonments and suggest the mode of their organization. General Scott gives his hearty approval, it is understood, to these vigorous inspirations of the war office.

HEAVY REBEL BATTERY ON THE POTOMAC.

WASHINGTON, May 19, 1861.

A detachment of the Seventy first regiment returned from a cruising expedition down the Potomac this evening. They report the erection of a heavy battery at Aquia creek. On the down trip the battery was masked with trees, but on their return, it was exposed to full view. As the government is determined to keep the navigation of the river open at all hazards, active measures will doubtlessly be instituted to secure its removal.

CAPTURE OF A STOLEN LIGHT SHIP.

WASHINGTON, May 19, 1861.

General Butler's forces have captured another lightship, and smelt a little gunpowder in the undertaking. Captain R. S. Fay, one of the General's staff, was detailed on the 16th inst., with a detachment of fifty men from the Thirteenth New York regiment, under command of Lieutenant Underwood, and two guns and twenty men from the Eighth New York regiment, under Lieutenant Burns, the whole under command of Captain Fay, with orders from General Butler to find and capture one of the lightships that had been removed from their place in Chesapeake bay and concealed in a branch of the great Yeomico river. Besides the above force Gen. Butler ordered to the same duty Lieut. Homer, of the United States Navy, with the chartered steamer William Woodward, having on board thirty seamen from the Allegheny and the Forward, and a detachment from the force at Annapolis, named above.

According to a report made to the Secretary of the Navy, this service was faithfully performed on the 17th inst., and the lightship now lies in the harbor of Annapolis. It appears that a force of about thirty uniformed men in their shirt sleeves fired at the steamer from the Virginia shore. The rebels were covered in a dense thicket. Their shots went over the heads of the men on board the William Woodward. Captain Fay ordered the men under his command to fire upon the rebels. The report to the Secretary of the Navy says no casualties happened to the loyalists. Owing to the concealed position of the enemy it was impossible to say whether they incurred any loss or not.

General Butler compliments Captain Fay and his command for their gallantry. Some of the men under Captain Fay say they saw some of the rebels fall under the fire from the steamer. The rebels kept up their fire upon the steamer as long as she was within the range of their guns.

At Leesville, eight miles from Washington, there are said to be eight hundred men drilling. A detachment of these rebels are detailed to watch the chain bridge that leads to Georgetown, and for the last few days this rebel picket has been annoying persons who have passed from Virginia to the District of Columbia.

Why don't the government disperse them and drive them from the Virginia side of the Long Bridge, and from that point to Alexandria, and beyond those who are daily annoying good citizens? It is time that this was done, and that the secession flag that has been flying for weeks within sight of the White House was taken down. Call for the boys to do the duty and thousands will volunteer.

The number of regular and volunteer troops accepted and soon to be mustered into the service of the United States, together with the old force, is over two hundred and thirty thousand. This is official. As many more could be called into the field in thirty days.

THE REBEL CAPITAL TO BE REMOVED TO RICHMOND.

WASHINGTON, May 19, 1861.

The Montgomery *Advertiser* says that "Congress" has decided to remove the confederate capital to Richmond.

THE FOREIGN MAILS.

WASHINGTON, May 19, 1861.

Portland, Detroit and Chicago have been constituted new offices of exchange for the United States and Prussia closed mails, to be conveyed via England, by means of the Grand Trunk Railroad through Canada and the Canadian line of mail packets plying in summer between Quebec and Liverpool, and in winter between Portland and Liverpool. These offices will, in addition to the British and French mails already regularly despatched by them, commence to forward closed mails to Prussia, via Quebec and Liverpool, on the 1st of June next.

A private letter, dated on board the frigate Minnesota, Hampton Roads, Friday, says:—We arrived from Boston on the 13th, and have commenced our assaults on the enemy. We have seized about $300,000 worth of ships and tobacco. We are anticipating an attempt, on the part of the enemy, to fortify Sewall's Point. If they do, we shall attack them.

It is the intention of the government to render West Point Academy even more efficient than heretofore. A number of appointments have been recently made from civilians to occupy lieutenancies in the regular army.

The health of the volunteers in and around Washington continues unusually good. Twelve or fifteen of the regiments are already encamped in different localities. The troops manifest the most friendly feelings towards one another, while their general good conduct is remarkable.

OUTRAGES BY THE REBELS AT NORFOLK.

SINKING OF BARK D. C. PIERCE AT NORFOLK—WRECK OF BARK IDA, AND ROBBERY OF HER CARGO—IMPRISONMENT OF HER COMMANDER.

BOSTON, May 19, 1861.

The steam gunboat Pembroke, Captain Collin, from Fortress Monroe, 16th inst., arrived at this port this morning. She brings several passengers, including Captain Charles Gale, of the bark D. C. Pierce, of Cleveland, Ohio, and Captain Johnson, of bark Ida, of Boston.

Capt. Gale reports that his bark (the D. C. Pierce) was sunk by the rebels at Norfolk on the 6th inst. Besides losing his vessel, the cargo and $2,000 in specie, in all valued at $75,000, he was thrown into prison and kept there until released on bail through the intercession of a friend. Failing to obtain redress, and being closely watched, he made his escape, with nine others, in a long boat, and reached the frigate Minnesota in safety. Capt. Gale's daughter, who was with him, together with his crew, were in destitute circumstances in Norfolk, and were refused assistance on all hands, more especially by the English consul, one Myers, who, from his own acknowledgment, subsequently made in the presence of the officers of the Minnesota, had possession of the cargo of sugar and specie, valued jointly at $50,000, but refused to give Gale a receipt for it, as indemnity for his owners.

Captain Johnson reports that his bark (the Ida) was wrecked near Cape Henry; that he saved the cargo and rigging, and shipped it to Norfolk in a schooner, where he was robbed of nearly the whole property, and imprisoned for five days, when he made his escape with Captain Gale.

REPORTS FROM ANNAPOLIS.

ANNAPOLIS, May 19—9 P. M.

A despatch states that last night the wire was cut and the rails torn up at Monocacy, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, some twenty miles this side of Harper's Ferry. It was repaired to-day.

REPORTS FROM CHAMBERSBURG.

CHAMBERSBURG, PA., May 19, 1861.

Judge Mason, arrested yesterday, was released to-day and sent over the Maryland line. He was known to entertain secession sympathies, but his character was too high to believe he would condescend to play the spy. There was no authority from the Secretary of War to retain him. His discharge meets with approval amongst the most judicious residents.

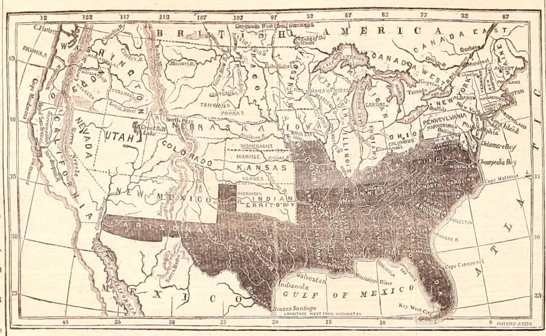
A deserter from Harper's Ferry, named Stanley, from Ohio originally, has arrived here, and reports that there were but twelve pieces of cannon, all told, there on Thursday night.

The Confederate troops on Friday visited a Maryland farmer three miles below the Ferry, killed seven hogs and drove off three head of cattle in open daylight. They have committed similar depredations on the Maryland side for ten miles above the Ferry. These are of daily occurrence.

The troops here are not fully equipped. Knapsacks will be here in a few days. The troops expect to receive marching orders Southward every day. They will certainly occupy Hagerstown in a few days.

Unionists, driven out of Virginia, are arriving here daily. Sorrowful stories are related by many.

A BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF THE UNITED STATES.



BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF THE COUNTRY.

The above map gives a bird's-eye view of the United States, prepared in such a form as to show to the public at a glance the present *status* of each State in the Union. The seceded States are given in black, and the doubtful States, including the northwestern corner of Virginia, are given in shaded lines. The loyal members of the Union are in white. We add a sketch of each disloyal State.

In regard to the nominal fighting condition of the country, the census for 1860, just completed, shows the following number of males between the ages of eighteen and forty-five:—

THE CENSUS OF 1860.

FREE STATES.

State.	*Aggregate Population.*
California	384,770
Connecticut	[illegible]
Illinois	1,691,238
Indiana	1,3[illegible],802
Iowa	[illegible]
Maine	619,600
Massachusetts	1,231,494
Michigan	754,291
Minnesota	[illegible]
New York	[illegible]
New Hampshire	326,527
New Jersey	676,034
Ohio	2,377,917
Oregon	52,566
Pennsylvania	[illegible]
Rhode Island	174,621
Vermont	315,827
Wisconsin	763,485
Total	$18,502,124

SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY STATES.

States.	*Free.*	*Slave.*	*Aggregate.*
Alabama	520,444	435,473	955,917
Arkansas	331,710	109,065	440,775
Florida	81,885	63,809	145,000
Georgia	615,366	467,461	1,082,827
Louisiana	354,245	312,186	666,431
Mississippi	407,051	479,607	886,658
North Carolina	679,965	328,377	1,008,342
South Carolina	308,186	407,185	715,371
Tennessee	859,578	287,112	1,146,690
Texas	415,999	189,956	605,955
Virginia	1,097,373	495,826	1,593,199
Total	5,672,165	3,671,657	9,433,508

NEUTRAL SLAVE STATES.

States.	*Free.*	*Slave.*	*Aggregate.*
Delaware	110,548	1,805	112,353
Kentucky	920,077	225,490	1,145,567
Maryland	646,183	85,382	731,565
Missouri	1,085,595	115,619	1,201,214
Total	2,761,903	328,296	3,193,710

TERRITORIES.

Dacotah	4,839
District of Columbia	75,321
Kansas	143,645
Nebraska	28,892
New Mexico	93,024
Utah	49,000
Washington	11,624
Total	406,245

RECAPITULATION.

Free States	18,501,124
Seceding States	9,433,508
Neutral States	3,193,710
Territories	406,245
Total	31,835,096

According to our data, these numbers are somewhat exaggerated, because it is not to be expected that the whole population between those ages are always in a fighting condition.

THE PERIODS OF SECESSION OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

The disloyal States seceded in the following order:—

State.	*Date of Secession.*	*Vote of Convention.*
South Carolina	December 20, 1860.	
Mississippi	January 9, 1861	84 to 15.
Alabama	January 11, 1861	61 to 39.
Florida	January 11, 1861	62 to 7.
Georgia	January 19, 1861	208 to 89.
Louisiana	January 26, 1861	113 to 17.
Texas	February 1, 1861	166 to 7.
*Virginia	April 17, 1861.	
Arkansas	May 6, 1861	69 to 1.
North Carolina	Convention meets to-day.	—
†Tennessee	—	—

*To be ratified or rejected by a vote of the people, May 23, 1861—next Thursday.

†Adopted by the Legislature by a vote in the Senate, 20 to 4; House, 46 to 21, to be referred to the people for ratification.

THE DATE OF THE RATIFICATION OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES CONSTITUTION.

These States have ratified the constitution of the Confederate States by the following vote—

State.	*Date of Ratification.*	*Vote of Convention.*
Alabama	March 13, 1861	87 to 5.
Georgia	March 16, 1861	96 to 5.
Louisiana	March 21, 1861	101 to 7.
Texas	March 25, 1861	68 to 2.
Mississippi	March 30, 1861	78 to 7.
South Carolina	April 3, 1861	149 to 29.
Florida	April 22, 1861	Unanimously.
Arkansas	May 6, 1861	Unanimously.
North Carolina	—	—
Tennessee	Not voted.	—
Virginia	Not voted.	—

SKETCHES OF THE SECEDED STATES.

We all know where the free States stand. The overwhelming uprising of Union sentiment, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, emphatically shows the position of the North. But what is the condition of the Southern States? This question is answered by the annexed brief sketches:—

VIRGINIA.

Virginia, the last of the seceding States, is 278 miles long, and 200 broad at its greatest breadth, containing 61,352 square miles of territory, with a population of 1,593,199, including slaves; of the whites, 221,000 are liable to military duty. The State, from its contiguity to Pennsylvania and the capital, is now the theatre of war to put down rebellion. The aggregate number of troops within her border in the secession army cannot be far from 50,000 men, and opposed to them is an equal number of troops loyal to the American flag and the Union. The federal government occupy several important strategic military points within the border of the State, which, for the time being, give it a partial and not an unimportant degree of possession of the whole State. The ordinance of secession, which passed the State Convention on the 17th ult., will be submitted to the people for ratification or rejection on the 23d inst. The rebels have fortified themselves, and are in force at Norfolk, Harper's Ferry, Richmond and Lynchburg, Staunton, Yorktown, West Point and the advance from either side would be productive of a severe contest at arms.

WESTERN VIRGINIA.

The western part of Virginia, embracing twenty-five counties, with a population of over two hundred thousand (of which twenty thousand are liable to military duty), opposes the ordinance of secession of the State and claims its loyalty to the Stars and Stripes. The representatives of Western Virginia, with a patriotic determination, avow, in the event of the secession ordinance being adopted on the 23d, they will declare themselves an independent State, and claim the protection, if necessary, of the United States military forces. In this determination they have received the assurance of the Governor of Pennsylvania that they shall have all necessary succor from his State.

NORTH CAROLINA.

This State contains an area of 45,000 square miles. Although it has taken no steps to pass a secession ordinance, yet the action of its authorities has placed it in hostility to the Union. The Governor of the State has caused the seizure of Forts Caswell and Johnson, seized the Arsenal at Fayetteville and levied upon the public funds of the United States, and is now equipping a force to join the rebel army to oppose the defenders of law and order. The State has a population of 1,008,342, and of that number 132,000 males are liable to military duty.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

South Carolina, the pioneer of the States of the Southern confederacy, is two hundred miles long and one hundred and twenty-five broad, containing 29,000 square miles of territory, with a total population indifferently stated at 715,371, about one half of whom are whites; of the latter 60,000 males are liable to military duty. This State seceded from the Union December 20, 1860. In the siege and bombardment of Fort Sumter this State rallied a force of between eight and ten thousand men. Since the evacuation of that fort by the United States troops five thousand of the former have been retained to hold the forts in Charleston harbor, and three thousand have been sent to Virginia to await further operations. The harbor of Charleston is effectually blockaded by the United States steam frigate Niagara, and all commerce will for the future be suspended. The blockade of Charleston is in effect equal to the occupancy of the city.

GEORGIA.

This State is three hundred miles long from north to to south, and two hundred and forty broad, and contains a population of 1,082,827, of which number 78,000 males are liable to military duty. Savannah, situated on the river of that name, about seventeen miles from its mouth, is the great seaport commercial mart of the State. The mouth of the Savannah river is defended by Fort Pulaski, on Cockspur Island. This fort is an immense work, built of brick, and mounts 150 guns, some of them of improved make and finish. The fort is garrisoned by six hundred men. To the south of this fort, on Tybee Island, the secession troops have erected an immense sand fort, in which has been placed a heavy battery of guns. This work has an extended sea range, and will prove a formidable customer to a blockading or attacking squadron. There are upwards of two thousand troops between the city of Savannah and the mouth of the river. Fort Jackson, a small fort two miles from Savannah, has a garrison of two hundred men and an armament of six or eight heavy guns. This State seceded from the Union January 19, 1861, by a vote of 208 to 89.

ALABAMA.

This State is bounded north by Tennessee, east by Georgia, south by Florida, and west by Mississippi. It contains 50,672 square miles of territory, and has a population of 955,914, of which number 119,000 are liable to military duty. This State seceded from the Union, through its Convention, January 11, 1861, by a vote of 61 to 39. Mobile, the only seaport of any importance in this State, is situated at the head of Mobile Bay, forty miles from the sea coast. The bay is protected by Forts Morgan and Gaines, the first situated on a prominent sand spit, commanding all the sea approaches. The latter is situated on the opposite shore. These forts are now garrisoned by 1,500 troops of the Confederate States army, under Colonel Hardee. The forts are well equipped and ready for a good defence.

FLORIDA.

This State is 355 miles long, and from 50 to 250 wide, containing 59,268 square miles; it has a population of 145,000, and of that number 6,000 are liable to military duty. The State, from its peninsulated position, embraces a large and extended sea coast, with few harbors, in which are embraced those of Key West and Pensacola, both of which are now in military possession of the United States troops. The State, in her relation to the Southern confederacy, can be of very little assistance in the present struggle, if we except the few troops she may enlist. Financially she is merely able to sustain a State government, and is not prepared to furnish money to any extent in the present civil war. Florida seceded from the Union January 11, 1861, by a vote of 62 to 7.

MISSISSIPPI.

The State of Mississippi seceded from the Union January 9, 1861, by a vote of 84 to 15. The State is 339 miles long from north to south, and 150 broad, containing 47,151 square miles. It has a population of 886,658 inhabitants; of that number 71,000 are liable to do military duty. The Mississippi river, with its various windings, forms the entire western boundary of the State, and its margin consists of undulated swamps. Like her neighbor State Arkansas, this State will have to afford her quota of protection from invasion from the north of the Mississippi river, and this force will have to be of such a magnitude as to detract considerably from her force to be furnished to the rebel Mobile force.

ARKANSAS.

This State is bounded north by Missouri, east by the Mississippi river, which separates it from Tennessee and Mississippi, south by Louisiana, and west by the Indian Territory. It is 240 miles long, and 228 wide, containing 54,000 square miles. It has a population of 440,775; of this number 65,000 are liable to military duty. This State having a large extent of border lying on the Mississippi, and within a short distance of the free States, it will require a large portion of her military force to guard against any movement of United States troops on the Mississippi river line—a measure not at all improbable. At present, and in view of the overwhelming force of troops being raised in the West, this State has called a large force into the field, and fortified important strategic points on the banks of the Mississippi. Arkansas seceded from the Union May 6, 1861, by a vote of 69 to 1.

LOUISIANA.

This State seceded from the Union January 26, 1861, by a vote of 113 to 17. In extent of territory Louisiana is 240 miles long from north to south, and 210 broad, containing 41,346 square miles. The population of the State is 666,431; of that number 75,000 are liable to military duty. The great Mississippi river outlet, and New Orleans, the great commercial mart of the extreme Southern States, being within the jurisdiction of the State, she will, in her present hostile attitude to the federal government, inflict severe injury on those within her borders. With the Mississippi closely blockaded, and her commerce with the West and Southwest cut off, it will be but a few months before her case will be pitiable. In regard to her mobile force for duty in the Southern rebel army, the State will be able to furnish a fair representation. A standing garrison will be required in New Orleans, and the same at the several forts commanding important points between the Belize and the Gulf to New Orleans.

TEXAS.

This State contains 325,000 square miles of territory, and a population of 605,955—84,000 of which are liable to military duty. The State, through its convention, seceded from the federal Union February 1, 1861, by a vote of 166 to 7, and joined her destinies with the Confederate States. At present there slumbers in the State a deep sentiment for the Union, which requires the whole moral force of the secessionists to keep from awakening to new vigor and increased life. The large extent of territory of Texas, with a sparsely settled population, and large inland frontier constantly menaced by hostile Indians and predatory bands of Mexican adventurers and robbers, renders the presence of a large military force within her borders necessary. Now that the United States military forces have been driven from the State, the Camanche Indians will make a desperate warfare upon its frontiers. The Camanches have many grievances against the Texans, and are brave and desperate. Their movements are very sudden, and in warfare merciless. Cortinas, the Mexican bandit, has recently reappeared in the south of the State, and will give the Texans much trouble. The anticipated presence of a United States blockading squadron near the mouth of the Mississippi river will have a tendency to isolate Texas in a great measure from the Southern confederacy, as her commerce with the neighboring States was by water—principally to New Orleans, land travel being next to impossible—and a blockade would cut off her sea transportation from New Orleans. It is thought that it will require the whole military force of Texas to keep the State intact from her Indian enemies, and that even were she ever so well disposed towards providing her quota of men in the military operations of the great body of Confederate State troops, her loss of sea communication would forbid the attempt.

KENTUCKY.

This State, which still continues faithful to the Union, we place in our pictorial illustration, in light shaded lines, with Missouri and Western Virginia, considering them at present as doubtful States. Kentucky in territorial extent is 400 miles long and 170 miles in breadth, containing 37,680 square miles. It has a population of 1,145,567, of which 136,000 are liable to military duty. This State, from its proximity to the free States, has among its citizens many thoroughly Union men. The secession leaders, under instructions from their master, Jeff Davis, are endeavoring to make the State adopt the suicidal course now being pursued by the confederated rebels. How far they will succeed, time will prove. At present Kentucky remains firm, and we shall not despair as long as she maintains her present course. The western part of this State occupies one bank of the Ohio river, and the trade between her and Ohio is so intimately blended that a separation would be very injurious to both, but especially to Kentucky.

TENNESSEE.

The territory embraced in this State in mean length is four hundred miles, and its mean breadth one hundred and fourteen miles, containing an area of territory of 44,000 square miles, and embracing a population of 1,146,690, of which 107,000 are liable to military duty. In regard to the present crisis, Tennessee has not directly severed the bonds which bind that State to the Union; but it has adopted a military league made between its Governor and three Commissioners of the Confederate States, in which it is agreed that all the force of the State shall be employed to assist the confederated rebels. The Legislature has also adopted a declaration of independence, and has permitted the people to vote upon it, which they will do on the 8th of June prox. The State is at present without effective military arms, and some inconveniences may arise before it can send an effective force into the field. At present a considerable force from this State, under the command of Major General Pillow, is assembled at Memphis and north twenty miles along the bank of the Mississippi. This force, it is reported, is co-operating with a force from Arkansas, whose ultimate design is to besiege Cairo, Illinois, now occupied by United States troops.

MISSOURI.

The State of Missouri contains 65,037 square miles of territory, and is two hundred and eighty seven miles long and two hundred and thirty broad. It contains a population of 1,204,214, out of the male population of which 221,000 are liable to military duty. The geographical position of Missouri, peninsulated as she is between Kansas, Iowa and Illinois, with her great river outlet near Cairo completely in the hands of the federal government, seems to render her alliance with the rebel confederacy of the South a hazardous experiment. The unloyal conduct of Governor Jackson, in refusing to comply with the proclamation of the President for troops to uphold the dignity of the laws, engendered a morbid desire among some of the citizens of the State to throw off their allegiance to the Union. For a time it seemed the seceders were gaining ground; but the Union men of the State made a grand rally and defence against the revolutionary spirit, and enrolled themselves as volunteers of the Union, despite of the perjured Governor. A State Convention will no doubt be held at an early day. The power of convening it is with a committee, whose chairman, though a Southerner, is utterly opposed to secession. This Convention will beyond doubt, in its first action depose Governor Jackson and the Legislature, a power clearly within their jurisdiction. Already four regiments of United States volunteer troops have declared their loyalty to the general government and been sworn into service. Other regiments are raising and will soon take the oath of allegiance to the Union.

ARIZONA.

The people of the embryo Territory of Arizona have, in an informal manner, declared their sympathies with the Southern confederacy, and it is therefore viewed in the light of a seceded Territory. The population of the Territory is insignificant, and it is physically and pecuniarily unable to assist in the present movement. Its moral force will be insignificant. The people of Arizona are chiefly devoted to agricultural pursuits, and at present unable to afford means for their local protection, and for the past two years have been calling upon the federal government to send troops into the territory to repel the constant incursions and forays of hostile Indians. Their secession ordinance was passed at a mass meeting of the people at Mesilla, March 16, 1861. The Territory cost the United States government $15,000,000.

For Additional War News see Fifth and Eighth Pages.

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NEWS FROM THE PACIFIC.

ARRIVAL OF THE CALIFORNIA PONY EXPRESS.

The Union Feeling in California—Union Meetings Held in all Parts of the State—News from the Sandwich Islands—Farming's Island Forcibly Taken Possession of by the British—News from the Whaling Fleet, &c., &c., &c.

FORT KEARNEY, May 18, 1861.

The California pony express passed this point at ten o'clock this morning, bringing the following despatch:—

SAN FRANCISCO, May 8, 1861.

The all engrossing topic in San Francisco continues to be the civil war. As each pony express arrives, and the news is received by telegraph, thousands of people congregate in the streets and central localities, continuing for hours discussing the points.

The sentiment here is almost universal to sustain and encourage the administration in its present policy.

The Committee of Forty, representing different sections of the Union, have called a meeting, to be held at the corner of Montgomery and Market streets, at eleven o'clock, on the morning of the 11th inst. They invite the firemen and all civil and military organizations to participate in the demonstration, and urge an entire suspension of business throughout the city.

Union meetings continue to be held in all parts of the State, and the complete loyalty of California seems now beyond question.

The two State Central Committees, representing the two wings of the democracy, met at San Francisco yesterday, and entered into negotiations for reorganizing themselves into one democratic party. The Douglas Committee, by a vote of thirty-one to five, rejected all overtures, and will proceed to call a State Convention of their own.

Gov. Downey did not, as was anticipated, call out the militia to compel the settlers of Santa Clara to abandon the lands on which they reside, according to a decree of the court. On the 6th he sent a message to the Legislature, giving a detailed account of the difficulties, and recommending the appropriation of $10 000 to pay the expense of calling out an armed force. This places the whole matter in the hands of the Legislature for their discretion; and it is doubtful, considering the present condition of the Union, if any hostile steps will be taken on this domestic question before another year.

The Senate has taken no action on the bill calling a special Congressional election on the 11th of June, which has passed the Assembly.

COMMERCIAL.

There has been a good country demand for goods this week, and holders, believing that shipments from the East will be checked, are firmer in their views. 30,000 gallons spirits of turpentine were sold yesterday at $1 16 per gallon, causing much excitement in the market. This marked change arises from the expectation that further supplies cannot be received from North Carolina. Holders to-day ask $1 50 per gallon. Butter is firm. Carolina rice has improved to 8½c.; foreign is dull. Advanced prices have been realized for drills and sheetings. Sugar has advanced about ½c.

SHIP NEWS.

Arrived 4th, bark Eliza Sruldt, Hamburg; 5th, ship Reporter, New York; bark St. Jean, Havre; 6th, steamer Sonora, Panama; 7th, ship Racer, New York.

Ship Reporter reports, spoke March 27, latitude 35 S., longitude 16, ship Franklin Freeman, for San Francisco. April 20, latitude 31 14 N., longitude 13 W., ship Caroline Tucker, from New York for San Francisco.

Ship Revenue sailed hence yesterday, and while beating out of the harbor got fast on Rincon Rock, and remained till evening, when she floated. She is reported as not leaking any, and is being examined to-day. She was bound to Australia, with a cargo of grain.

The clipper ship Sea Nymph, from New York for San Francisco, was off this port on the evening of the 4th, but at night, during the prevalence of a fog, she went ashore three miles north of Point Reyes, and has become a total wreck. The captain and all the crew, except the steward, were saved after being exposed to much danger. All that can be saved of the cargo will be what floats ashore after the ship breaks up.

SANDWICH ISLANDS—WHALERS, ETC.

Sandwich Islands dates are received to the 16th April.

An affray occurred in Honolulu on the 18th of March, between American Commissioner T. W. Borden and H. M. Whitney, the editor of the *Commercial Advertiser*, growing out of the recent Consular investigations. It turned out that the case was, that an offensive article had been written by Dr. Guillean, and it is expected a duel would arise out of the matter between Dr. Guillean and Mr. Borden.

Her Britannic Majesty's steamer Alert took formal possession, for the Queen of England, of Farming's Island, located in latitude 30 degrees 49 minutes north, longitude 159 degrees 20 minutes west, on the 8th of February. The flag of Great Britain was raised amidst a salute of small arms and a twelve-pound field howitzer. The entire ship's company officiated at the ceremonies. The harbor has been termed English Harbor, and the point on which the settlement is situated is called English Point. Everybody seems to feel satisfied that all was right.

The Honolulu *Advertiser* of April 16 gives the following summary of whaling news:—

Up to this date forty-six vessels have arrived at all the ports of these islands, and twenty-one have been reported off. Of those arrived eleven have gone to Hilo, thirteen into Lahaina, eight into Kawaihae, one into Kealakeaw, and thirteen have come direct to this port. There have, from direct arrivals and from the windward ports, been nineteen vessels inside the harbor, and twenty-one outside, off and on. Of this fleet five vessels have come home within seven months; three from home and the coast of Chile and Peru within fourteen months; three from a cruise in New Zealand and the line, and thirty-five from the coast of California. Their catches are:—On the passage out from home, 260 barrels sperm, 690 barrels whale; from the coast of Chile and Peru, 680 barrels sperm, 607 barrels whale; from a cruise in New Zealand and the line, 120 barrels sperm, 15 450 whale, from the coast of California, whale—making the following averages:—five vessels from home, 52 barrels sperm, 538 barrels whale each; three vessels from the coast of Chile and Peru, 226 sperm, 100 whale each; three vessels from cruise in New Zealand and the line, 48½ barrels whale; thirty-five vessels from coast of California, within a fraction of 441 barrels of whale each—making a general average for all the fleet of 200 barrels sperm and 165 5 13 barrels whale to each vessel.

The disasters and casualties incident to the California coast whaling have been greater this season than in any previous one. The ship Delay is a total loss. The Speedwell got ashore, knocked a hole in her bottom, filled with water, was condemned and sold, but afterward got off, and was safely brought into this port. The Monmouth and several other vessels have received severe injuries, while the deaths, loss of boats and running away of boats' crews have far exceeded any previous experience.

A postscript to the foregoing says the ship Tamerlane, Winslow, of New Bedford, arrived to-day, with 120 barrels of whale, 250 barrels of sperm, and 1,200 lbs. of bone, for the season. She reports the loss of the whaleship Mexacanel, Hinds, at Navigator's Island—a total loss. She also reports the massacre at Auckland, New Zealand, of eight hundred foreigners by the natives.

The New Boston Steamers.

NEW STEAMERS CITY OF BOSTON AND CITY OF NEW YORK.

The work upon the two new steamers City of Boston and City of New York, of the Norwich and Worcester line between this city and Boston, is rapidly progressing. The City of Boston, it is expected, will be ready at an early day for an engineer's trial trip. Steam was applied to her engines on Wednesday last, and resulted very satisfactorily to all concerned. The dimensions of the steamer are as follows:—Length of deck, 315 feet; breadth of beam, 47 feet; breadth over all, 72 feet; depth of hold, 12 feet 6 inches; diameter of cylinder, 81 inches; length of stroke, 12 feet; diameter of the wheels, 33 feet 6 inches. The hull is divided into four water tight compartments, as a precautionary measure in case of collision, &c. It is built as strong as iron and wood can make it, a new principle of combining diagonal iron braces with the wooden frame being introduced. In this case the diagonal iron braces are fastened on the outside of the frame work and beneath the planking, which plan, it is believed, will add greatly to the strength of the vessel. She is being fitted up in elegant style, with no less than one hundred family and other state rooms, besides having sleeping accommodations for four hundred other passengers in the lower saloons. The engines are of immense power for the size of the steamer, and, as the hull is of the most beautiful model, it is expected that she will be a very fast vessel, and capable of going through Long Island Sound in any weather. The most complete arrangements for heating the state rooms by steam have been provided. The steamer City of New York will, in every respect of dimensions, model, power and finish, correspond exactly with the City of Boston. They have been built according to the ideas, and under the superintendence of Captain J. J. Comstock, formerly of the Collins line of steamships, President of the company. Builders of the hull were Samuel Sneden & Co. Builders of the engines, Novelty Iron Works; joiner Tice & Murray; painters, E. Bootman & Sons; constructive engineer, Charles M. Copeland. The City of Boston will be under the command of Captain Wm. Wilcox, of the steamer Connecticut, and the City of New York will be commanded by Captain Jewett, late of the steamer Bay State.

These steamers will depart from and arrive at the new pier, foot of Vestry street, two blocks below Canal street, while the eastern terminus of the route will be at New London, instead of Allyn's Point, as at present. At New London, a new wharf, seven hundred feet long, and a new passenger and freight depot, three hundred feet long, are being built, and are to be ready for use by the 1st of July next. The new terminus will possess several important advantages over the old one, especially in winter, when, in case of the weather being too boisterous on the Sound for steamers to leave, the passengers for New York can proceed, without loss of time, by the railroad route, should they desire to do so, which cannot be done from Allyn's Point. The Norwich and Worcester Railroad Company are going to place on their road a number of new sixteen wheel cars, elegantly and comfortably furnished, to run between Boston and New London in connection with the new steamers. New express trains are also to run on the New London and Northern (formerly the New London, Willimantic and Palmer) Railroad, in connection with the steamers.

City Intelligence.

FATAL BOAT ACCIDENT.—Yesterday a boat accident took place on the waters of our harbor, by which an unfortunate man was consigned to a watery and premature grave. As the Staten Island steamer Southfield was approaching, on her eleven o'clock trip, her wharf at the Battery, the attention of the people on deck was attracted to the dangerous proximity of a row boat containing two men and a lad. It soon became apparent, indeed, that the men who were rowing had lost all presence of mind, for, instead of pulling out of danger, one of them jumped overboard to escape the collision he deemed inevitable. This rash act was immediately imitated by his companion, and next the lad jumped overboard. There were immediate measures taken by the deck hands to render assistance to the strugglers in the water, while the efforts of some persons in a boat near the scene of disaster were exerted to reach the spot in time. Fortunately the lad caught the line thrown from the steamer and was safely drawn on deck; one of the men was also saved by the persons in the row boat, but the third person, the first to lose his presence of mind, was lost. It was supposed that after his first immersion he was drawn under the steamer and struck by the wheel, for he was seen but to make a few convulsive struggles and then finally sank. The men had but a short time before hired the boat at the Battery to enjoy a row in the harbor, and, being unskilful boatmen, had taken the lad with them as steerer.

HOMICIDE—A BOY STRUCK BY A STONE AND KILLED.—Patrick Ward, a boy eleven years of age, died on Sunday at the residence of his parents, corner of Second avenue and Thirty-ninth street, from a fracture of the skull, received on the afternoon of the 23th ult., at the hands of Hugh McCabe. Coroner Schirmer was called to hold an inquest in the case, when the evidence showed that during a quarrel at the time above named, between McCabe and a Mrs. Larkins, in which both parties were throwing stones at each other, a stone thrown by McCabe struck deceased upon the head, fracturing his skull. No other evidence, except that of a physician, who testified that the injury received was the cause of death, was taken and the jury rendered a verdict to the above effect. McCabe ran away soon after the occurrence, and his whereabouts is not known. A warrant for his arrest was issued yesterday by the Coroner.

ANNIVERSARY OF DR. MESMER'S BIRTHDAY.—The believers in magnetic influences are at present engaged, with Dr. Chalain, of Paris, in making preparations for celebrating with due pomp the approaching anniversary birthday of Dr. Mesmer, which falls on the 23d inst.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.—The annual election for officers of the Mercantile Library Association will take place to-morrow at the hall of the association. Considerable interest is felt in the result. The regular ticket put in the field by the nominating committee contains the names of several gentlemen well known to the community. Mr. Charles F. Allen is the regular candidate for President, and Mr. Charles H. Swords, a member of the Seventh regiment, National Guard, is the nominee for Vice President.

THE OLD REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIER.—Yesterday the balance of the subscription money received at this office for the old Revolutionary soldier, Isaac Daniels, was handed over to the daughter of that venerable gentleman by one of our reporters. It will be seen that the total amount received at this office was forty-five dollars, twenty-eight dollars of which was paid to Mrs. Hover last Tuesday. The following receipt in full was obtained from Mrs. Hover yesterday:—

NEW YORK, May 19, 1861.

Received from Mr. James Gordon Bennett the sum of seventeen dollars, subscription for Isaac Daniels, making a total of forty-five dollars received up to date.

[$17.] Signed, PHOEBE J. HOYER.

Obituary.

The *Gospel Banner* reports the death of Mrs. MARTHA B. WASHBURN, the wife of Israel Washburn, Esq., of Livermore, Me., and the mother of Governor Washburn and two members of Congress. The deceased was a daughter of Lieut. Samuel Benjamin, an officer in the Revolutionary War, and was in the 89th year of her age.

Arrivals and Departures.

ARRIVALS.

NORFOLK—Brig Anita Owen—Mrs John Quellen and daughter, Mrs M S Mollins, Miss Anna Robin, Dr Peter Price, Wilson Wright, Thos Jones, Geo Blackburn, John Caniff, Augustus Ossmanaks.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

SUNDAY, May 19, 1861.

The following are the trade tables for the week:—

IMPORTS.

	1859.	1860.	1861.
Dry goods	$1,163,826	859,097	412,763
General merchandise	3 114,137	4,657,560	1,916,711
Total for the week	$4 323,963	5 517,587	2,328 479
Previously reported	88,024,191	85,697,556	61,095,659
Since January 1	$92,347,184	91 215,143	66,424,138

EXPORTS OF PRODUCE AND MERCHANDISE.

	1859.	1860.	1861.
For the week	$1,297 795	929,509	2,366,166
Previously reported	22,164,508	29,761,694	44,847 152
Since January 1	$23,462,303	30,691,103	47,213,318

EXPORTS OF SPECIE.

	1859.	1860.	1861.
For the week	$1,926,491	523,881	None.
Previously reported	14 639,901	12,895,147	2,893,698
Since January 1	$16 566,392	13,420,028	2,893,698

Last Monday the banks showed a specie average equal to $38,801,545—an increase of $747,291 from the week previous; at this time last year the banks held $22,780,384 in specie. No material variation from the last statement is expected to-morrow. Gold continues to flow to the West and towards the army. But the government is disbursing pretty freely in some quarters, and it is probable that the receipts of the banks about balance their payments. The bank loans are in a fair way of being increased before long by fresh issues of government bonds. Last Monday they were $123,132,208—a decrease of $1,477,868 from the previous statement. Since then the applications at bank by mercantile men have been heavy, in consequence of the want of confidence felt in the discount market. But prudent managers of banking institutions, like private capitalists, are becoming very circumspect in the selection of paper for discount.

The money market has not varied much since last week. On call money is very abundant at 5 a 6 per cent. But no paper but the very choicest names, on short acceptances, goes as low as 7 per cent, and really good paper can be bought at 1, 2 and 3 per cent a month. The disgraceful repudiation of Northern debts by Southern merchants, and the derangement of the exchanges with the West, are playing havoc with our jobbers, and their troubles react in like manner upon the importers. Hence moneyed men are loth, for the present, to buy any paper save names beyond all possibility of doubt. Many think that confidence will soon begin to revive in the discount market, and that we shall not witness as many failures as are expected. This is, of course, devoutly to be desired—though how the jobbers are to meet their payments when collections fail on every side it is not easy to discover.

Foreign exchange advanced last week, and, for the Saturday's steamer, leading bankers asked 106½ for their sterling bills. Good mercantile bills are offered at 105 a ¾. Very little business is doing either in bankers' or merchants' bills. At the present rate of exchange it is quite doubtful whether there is any profit on importations of bullion from England.

On Friday last Mr. Chase, after consultation with several representatives of the financial community of this city, agreed to defer the bidding for the $9,000,000 loan till Saturday, if our bankers considered that the delay would prove a gain. Mr. Cisco conferred with these gentlemen yesterday, and they decided that the opening of the awards had better be deferred, and at the same time the nature of the call so modified that bidders could either take stock or Treasury notes as they pleased. The advertisement to this effect appears in another column of to-day's HERALD. The two advertisements for proposals now before the public call for nearly $23,000,000. We understand that the whole of this sum is not needed, and that $11,000,000 will carry Mr. Chase through till July 4, when Congress meets. The prospect is that Treasury notes to this amount will be disposed of before the end of the month. Boston, on behalf of New England, has bespoken $5,000,000; other interior banks take $2,000,000—leaving about $4,000,000 only to be taken by New York. No investment promises so well as government securities of this character. Treasury notes will become a currency, especially in the West, where the existing currency has fallen to 20 or 30 per cent discount. It would be all the better for the country if we had $200,000,000 of Treasury notes, from $20 upwards, afloat, and serving as a circulating medium at par everywhere.

Another Albany bank—the Bank of the Capital—broke yesterday. The note holders are secured, but the stockholders, as in the case of the Bank of Albany, will probably suffer. Neither banks were small concerns. Few failures have been reported here this week. A couple of dry goods dealers, and one fancy goods firm—in good credit almost up to the day of its suspension—are the most conspicuous stoppages of the week.

The following table shows the course of the stock market during the past week and month:—

	Apl. 20.	Apl. 27.	May 4.	May 11.	May 18.
Missouri 6's	40	40	39¼	37½	38
N. Y. Central	63	73½	71	71½	71½
Reading	20¾	27¼	31½	30¼	31
Erie	17	21½	21	21	21½
Michigan Central	40	44½	46	44½	43½
South. guarant'd	26½	19½	23½	27¾	21½
Illinois Central	56	61½	59½	62¼	61½
Galena	56	58½	58½	59	59½
Rock Island	34	37½	37½	36½	36
Toledo	22½	24	23½	23½	22½
Panama	97½	99½	101	99	99
Hudson River	34	36½	38	36	35
Pacific Mail	54	70½	69½	69	60¼

Comparing the above quotations with those of last week, we note, as a general rule, but little change. In the present condition of the country, at the commencement of a great war, it is pretty apparent that money is going to be worth more than stocks. Still holders have not begun to realize this, as a general thing, and the supply of stocks in the street is scanty, while the short sales of the bears are as usual excessive. Hence prices do not decline, as naturally might be expected.

In speculating on the probable commercial effects of the war now begun, we must anticipate the collapse of the domestic demand for domestic products, which is absolutely dependent upon the general activity of the community, and must therefore be measurably affected by all that affects the existing machinery of commerce. The unnatural impulse given to the specific war demand for certain articles of consumption cannot neutralize the effects of the blow struck at our national activity by the sudden withdrawal, at the North and at the South, of nearly two hundred and fifty thousand able bodied men from the productive arts of the community. On the contrary, this specific demand, being created for purposes of destruction, must be paid for from the labor, not of those who provoke it, but of those who supply it. An army holds the same relation to the community, financially, with a hospital or an almshouse; and the farmer who puts in another row of seed because the army and navy are to be increased will be called upon to pay for the privilege of selling his grain to the soldier of whom he is himself the employer. The state of things produced by the operation of these causes has long been painfully familiar to the nations of Europe. Our own country has heretofore had no adequate experience of the kind, although the comparatively insignificant wars of 1812 and 1846, notwithstanding the farther fact that their burthen fell upon the united commercial system which preceded the vast developement of the present day, sufficed to weaken and clog the movement of the nation for years after the return of peace.

The forces already summoned into the field by the national government exceed in numbers the army of Great Britain, as established for the years 1860-61. The cost of keeping on foot and on a peace establishment the British army of 145,000 men is set down in the estimates at £15,000,000, or $75,000,000, independently of the vast sums already invested in preliminary equipment and material. Our army has, in fact, to be created, and the sums already subscribed and appropriated throughout the country, although certainly considerable, are wholly inadequate to the first cost of our military organization as now begun. We must further consider:—

1. That while the English troops are enlisted for a term of years, a large majority of our own are enlisted for but three months, and that the expense of fresh bounties must be added to the general account.

2. That our war material, when once created, is to be rapidly consumed and to be as rapidly replaced.

3. That the average pay of our forces is fixed at a scale considerably above that of the British army.

Upon a careful analysis of these elements of expense it will appear that the actual cost of putting and keeping on foot the armaments now undertaken must exceed for the first year—say from May 1, 1861, to May 1, 1862—one hundred and fifty millions of dollars, exclusively, that is, of the cost of naval constructions, and also of the separate State expenses of putting the militia of the several States in readiness to meet any further requisitions of the federal authority.

The financial estimates of the federal government for the year ending June 1, 1860, were as follows:—

Estimated receipts	$80,606,803
Estimated expenses	66,714,928
Leaving a surplus of	$13,891,870

The falling off of our receipts since January 1, 1860, has already annihilated this surplus, independently of the increase in our expenses. Direct taxation in the several States for the increased State expenses, and an extensive draft upon the capital of the country for federal loans, must, therefore, be looked at once in the face by every patriotic citizen, and the sooner all classes of the community make up their minds to a season of unparalleled financial retrenchment and pressure, the more bravely we shall be able to carry through our arduous task—for no class will be exempt from this necessity.

The agricultural West may for a moment be deluded with the hope that its fertile fields and its vast network of railways will be benefited by the great ordeal which presses first upon the commercial East; but the illusion must soon be dissipated.

CITY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

SATURDAY, May 18—6 P. M.

ASHES.—The market was quiet and sales limited at $5 37½ for pots and at $5 62½ a $5 68¾ for pearls.

BREADSTUFFS.—Flour—The market was less buoyant and active, especially for common, State and Western. Choice brands of extra were firm, with limited sales. The sales were confined to 6 000 a 7,000 bbls., closing within the following range of prices:—

Superfine State	$5 00	a 5 10
Extra State, good to choice	5 15	a 5 30
Superfine Western	5 00	a 5 10
Common to choice Western extra	5 15	a 7 00
Mixed to straight Southern	5 50	a 6 50
Straight to good extra do	6 50	a 9 00
Choice extra family and bakers' brands	8 75	a 9 50
Rye flour	3 00	a 4 00
Corn meal, Jersey and Brandywine	2 80	a 3 20

—Canadian flour was heavy and easier, while the sales embraced about 500 bbls., closing at $5 15 a $7 00 for extra. Southern flour exhibited more firmness, with a good export demand. The sales embraced about 2,200 bbls., closing within the range of the above quotations. Rye flour was quiet at our figures, with sales of 175 bbls. Corn meal was steady at quotations, with sales of 100 bbls. Wheat was in good export demand. Common qualities were heavy, while good shipping to choice lots of white were scarce and firm. Sales about 120,000 bushels, at $1 56 a $1 65 for Michigan white, $1 50 for choice white Kentucky, $1 50 a $1 32 for red Western, $1 18½ a $1 19 for Northwestern club, part afloat; $1 16½ a $1 24 for Milwaukee club, $1 27½ for good winter, and $1 15 a $1 19 for Chicago spring. Corn was firmer and in good demand, with sales of 80 000 bushels at 42c. a 50c. for unsound, 51½c. a 54½c. for new mixed Western, 56½c. a 57½c. for old do., 51c. a 51½c. for new round yellow, and 60c. for old Western and Southern yellow. Rye was at 67c. a 67½c., with limited sales. A small lot of 600 bushels of State barley sold at 57c. Barley malt was dull and heavy. Oats were firm and in good request, with sales of Canadian and Western at 30½c. a 32c., and of State at 32c. a 33c.

COFFEE.—The market was steady. A sale of 850 bags Jamaica was made at p. t., and small lots of Rio were reported within the range of 12c. a 15½c.; 50 mats Java sold at 16½c.

COTTON.—The market was firm, with sales of about 2,000 bales, in lots, closing on the basis of 14c for middling uplands, and 14½c. for even lots.

FREIGHTS.—Rates for grain to Liverpool were lower. About 20,000 a 30 000 bushels wheat were engaged, in ship's bags, at 8d., and 6,000 bags of corn, ditto, at 7½d.; with 600 bbls. of flour at 2s., 100 casks of tallow at 22s. 6d., 800 bbls. of rosin at 2s per 310 lbs.; 70 boxes of bacon at 30s., and 200 tons mahogany at 25s. To London 100 tierces of beef at 6s. For wheat 9d. was asked. Flour was taken at 2s. 6d. a 2s. 7½d., and dead weight at 82s. Rates were steady to Glasgow. There was no alteration to notice of moment in rates for Havre.

HAY was in fair demand for city use, while transactions for shipment were limited.

IRON.—The market for all kinds was dull and sales limited.

MOLASSES.—A sale of 50 hhds. Cuba muscovado was made at 18c.

NAVAL STORES.—A sale of 400 bbls. of rosin was made (No. 2) at $2 25, from yard, and 206 bbls. spirits turpentine at 75c. ...

[Columns 4–6 (SHIPPING NEWS, Miscellaneous, Rewards, Loan Offices, Houses, Rooms, &c., Wanted, Furniture, Miscellaneous, Personal, Railroads) not transcribed.]

SALES AT AUCTION.

A. JNO. T. HUNGERFORD & CO., AUCTIONEERS.
Magnificent Household Furniture
At public auction,
On this day (Monday), May 20, at 10½ o'clock,
At the private residence No. 61 West Sixteenth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues,
Oak Dining Room and rosewood Chamber Furniture,
Rosewood Pianoforte,
Pier and Mantel Mirrors, rich Brocatel and Lace Curtains,
Bookcase,
Medallion Velvet Carpets,
Artistic Bronzes, Parian Marble and Bisque Figures,
Rare Oil Paintings,
Horses, Carriage, Family Barouche,
Valuable Library, &c.;
Elegant rosewood marble top Consoles,
Rosewood Secretaire, rosewood Etageres, carved Drawingroom ... Hatstand, Solid Silverware, &c. Our friends and others requiring first class Household Furniture should not fail to attend this important sale. All the Furniture was made by our principal cabinetmakers, Roux, Bedsmore, Hallett and others of this city. Every article was new seven months since and can be relied on as represented. The sale will be peremptory without regard to the weather.
SEVEN OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANOFORTE,
... rosewood richly carved case and legs, lined with satin wood, full iron plate, has all the modern improvements, made by Broadway makers, fully guaranteed, has been tested by competent judges and pronounced a superior instrument, rosewood, Canterbury, velvet Cover and rosewood Stool, &c., &c.
DRAWING ROOM SUITE.
... elegant full suite, richly carved in fruits and flowers, covered with satin brocade of the most expensive description; ... and Gothic Reception Chairs, covered with India ...; Reclining Chairs, covered with velvet; rosewood Etagere, statuary marble top, lined with satin wood, mirror ... and backs; Secretary and Bookcase, Lady's Work Table, ... with mother of pearl.
ANCIENT AND MODERN OIL PAINTINGS
... eminent artists. Two match Paintings by Northcott, the ... Festivals, Gardens of Versailles and Luxembourg by ...; Immaculate Conception, after Murillo's celebrated ... in the Louvre gallery, Paris; Winter Scene on the ... St. Petersburg, by Ketthell; Sea Views, by Legrand; ... match Paintings, Landscapes, by Cole; superb Paintings ...; Scenes in Switzerland, by Dana; French line Engravings; Pier Mirror and large Mantle Mirrors; embroidered ... Curtains.
ARTISTIC BRONZES, STATUARY, VASES, &c.
... statues of Minerva, Goddess of War, Joan of Arc, ..., Richard Coeur de Leon, Indian Warriors, Music, Poet ..., Rembrandt, Rubens, Fisher, Boy and Girl, Cupid ... and two magnificent Sevres Vases, from the collections of Jerome Bonaparte; Parian Vases, Figures and ... Ornaments, superb ormolu Clock.
DINING ROOM.
... oak Buffet, statuary marble top extension Table to ...; Chairs, Couches, Mirrors, china Dinner and Tea Sets, ... and crystal cut and engraved Glassware, solid silver ... and Tea Service, Sheffield Table Cutlery, silver plated ..., Coffee Urn, Cake Baskets, Spoons, Butter Knives, ... Rings, Salver, Table Linen.
CHAMBERS.
Rosewood Dressing Bureaus, Bedsteads, Commodes, Wardrobe and shaving stand, Amour a Glace, Toilet Tables, Hair ... Spring Mattresses, Feather Beds, Blankets, Linen Sheets, Counterpanes, Sofas, Rockers, Chairs, Hatstand, Stair Carpets ...

[illegible]

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ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Are now offering at retail,
THEIR ENTIRE STOCK
OF
SPRING AND SUMMER SHAWLS,
At a reduction of 30 per cent.
CANAL STREET, corner of Mercer.

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Nos. 461, 463, 465 and 467 BROADWAY,
ARE NOW OFFERING
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IN
PLAID GRENADINE BAREGES..........at 18¾c. per yard
BAREGE ANGLAIS BROCHE..........at 18¾c. per yard
BAREGE ROBES..........at $3.
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FRENCH AND ENGLISH DRESS GOODS,
IN EVERY VARIETY,
And at Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND STREET,
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DEPARTMENT,
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LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461, 463, 465 and 467 BROADWAY.
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S
UNDERGARMENTS,
READY MADE, IN GREAT VARIETY.
This Department is under the direction of LADIES OF ADMITTED GOOD TASTE, and orders for Garments of every description will receive prompt and careful attention.
PRICES VERY MODERATE.

SPRING MANTILLAS AND SHAWLS.
A FINE ASSORTMENT
OF
ENTIRELY ...

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BOARDING AND LODGING.

A LADY HAVING TAKEN THE FIRST CLASS HOUSE No. 174 Second avenue, corner of Eleventh street; has a few Suits, and also some single Rooms to dispose of. Call at house or address box 3,383 Post office.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE OR TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN can find a large pleasant front Room, furnished on second floor, with good Board and accommodations, in a private family, and at moderate prices, by applying at 63 East Nineteenth street.

A SUIT OF HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, ON either first or second floor, with private table, or without meals; also other desirable Rooms, with breakfast if required, to let, at 371 Fourth street, near Lafayette place and Broadway.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, LIVING IN A MODERN STONE front house, will let the second floor, Parlor and two Bedrooms with Board, to gentlemen or a small family. The house is pleasantly situated on Murray Hill. References required. Inquire at 101 Lexington avenue.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET A SUIT OF ROOMS, handsomely furnished, with private table, to a first class family or single gentlemen; two large Parlors with Bedroom, or more room if required. Apply at No. 266 Fourth avenue, southwest corner Twenty first street.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR SINGLE GENTLEMEN can obtain a suit of Rooms, or single Apartments; house has all the modern improvements, at 101 East Twenty-eighth street, between Fourth and Madison avenues. References exchanged.

A PLEASANT UNFURNISHED FRONT ROOM ON THE second floor, with good Board, for a gentleman and his wife. Also a small Room for a gentleman, with or without Board, at 215 East Broadway, corner of Clinton street.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE OR A FEW SINGLE gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant Rooms and good Board at No. 10 Carroll place (Bleecker street).

A LARGE ROOM OR TWO, CONNECTED, UNFURNISHED, wanted, in Brooklyn, about half a mile from Fulton ferry, in a private family, with partial Board, for a gentleman. Address, stating terms, W. H., box 100 Herald office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY—IN A FIRST CLASS LOCATION, 121 East Seventeenth street, will let, with Board, a fine front Room over the parlor and two single Rooms at very moderate prices.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE CAN OBTAIN GOOD Board, with front Parlor and Bedroom handsomely furnished, on reasonable terms; also, two single gentlemen can obtain good Board at reasonable terms, by applying at 142 Broome street, entrance in Ludlow street.

ANY LADY AND GENTLEMAN WILLING TO PAY A reasonable compensation for a handsomely furnished Parlor and Bedroom, with first class accommodations, in a strictly private family, may obtain the same by calling, or addressing 114 West Thirty-fourth street; or the House would be let furnished.

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NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.

TERMS cash in advance. Money sent by mail will be at the risk of the sender. None but Bank bills current in New York taken.

THE DAILY HERALD, two cents per copy, $7 per annum.

Volume XXVI.......................No. 139

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WINTER GARDEN, Broadway, opposite Bond street.—Invisible Prince—Regular Fix.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—Ten Nights in a Barroom—John Jones—Smuggler's Daughter.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway.—Day and Evening—Patriot Heart of Sumter—Cross of Gold—Bears, Sea Lion and Other Curiosities.

BRYANTS' MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broadway.—Burlesques, Songs, Dances, &c.—Rogued Papa.

NIBLO'S SALOON, Broadway.—Lloyd's Minstrels in Burlesques, Songs, Dances, &c.—Silver Trumpet.

IRVING HALL, Fourteenth street.—Geo Christy's Minstrels in Ethiopian Songs, Dances, Burlesques, &c.—Way Down in Dixie.

MELODEON CONCERT HALL, No. 539 Broadway.—Songs, Dances, Burlesques, &c.

CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL, 585 Broadway.—Songs, Dances, Burlesques, &c.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE, 659 Broadway.—Mrs. Anna Bishop's Chamber Concert.

GAIETIES CONCERT ROOM, 616 Broadway.—Drawing Room Entertainments, Ballets, Pantomimes, Farces, &c.

New York, Monday, May 20, 1861.

THE SITUATION OF AFFAIRS.

From the fact that the steamship Parana brought no newspaper mail from England, a perplexing obscurity still exists relative to the actual declarations of Lord John Russell in the House of Commons with regard to the policy which the British government has decided to pursue towards the Southern confederacy; but we are disposed to think, from the statements received in a few papers which the Parana brought, that the government of England is inclined to play a game of fast and loose upon the question. For instance, the London *Morning Post*, Lord Palmerston's organ, from which we gave an article a few days ago, was explicit in declaring that England would remain neutral; that the secessionists could only be regarded as "simple rebels," and that the privateering system of the Southern party was piracy, and nothing more. But we find in a condensed report of Lord John Russell's speech, delivered on the 6th inst. (subsequent to the publication of the *Post's* article), which appears in an English paper received in Boston, and published in the *Transcript* of that city that Lord John Russell is reported to have said:—"As to the letters of marque, there was a precedent in the case of Greece when it separated from Turkey. The right of that country to issue letters of marque was allowed, and the law officers of the Crown, who had been consulted, had declared that such a right would belong to the Southern confederacy."

Moreover, we find it stated in the Dublin *News* that the Foreign Secretary declared in the same speech that the government would not recognise the blockade of the Southern ports by the federal government unless it was rendered effective, but that it would recognise the privateering system of Mr. Davis. Until we receive a full report of Lord John Russell's speech it is not easy to tell what the actual intention of the British ministry may be, if, indeed, any policy is as yet definitely decided upon.

The government has decided to establish two large camps on the French system, partly for instruction and for the purposes of a reserve force. The camps will consist of from fifteen to twenty thousand men each. One will be formed at Gettysburg, Pa., near the Maryland border, and the other in the vicinity of New York, most probably at Staten Island. The troops at Gettysburg are designed for action on the Southern border when necessary, and those at Staten Island will be required for coast service, to be used at any moment and at any point the government may direct. For this purpose orders have been issued for a fleet of transports to be kept in readiness in the harbor.

Gettysburg, the location of one of these cantonments, is the capital of Adams county, Pennsylvania, on the turnpike road from Philadelphia to Pittsburg, one hundred and fourteen miles west of the former, and thirty-six miles west of Harrisburg. It stands on elevated ground, in the midst of a fertile farming country; its selection, therefore, for a military camp is most judicious. It has an elegant brick court-house and public offices, and numerous private dwellings, built in a neat and substantial manner. The Lutheran Theological Seminary of Gettysburg, founded in 1826, has a library of 7,000 volumes. The town is also the seat of Pennsylvania College, a flourishing institution. The buildings occupied by these institutions are large and beautiful edifices. The town contains a bank, seven churches, four newspaper offices and ten carriage manufactories. The manufacture of carriages is carried on more extensively than any other mechanical business. In 1851 copper mines were opened in several places near this town. The population of Gettysburg is about 4,000.

The garrisons at Fortress Monroe and at Cairo are also strong and efficient. There are altogether not less than 220,000 men enrolled in different quarters in the service of the government ready to strike at any point.

The brilliant and successful feat by detachments of the Eight and Thirteenth regiments now at the seat of war, in their expedition to the Yeomico river and the recovery of the lightships stolen by the revolutionists from the Chesapeake Bay, of which we give full details in our despatches in another column, has been warmly applauded. The Yeomico is a small river which rises in Sussex county, Delaware, and flows southwestward through Somerset county, Maryland, and empties into Flushing Bay, an arm of the Chesapeake.

The rebel leaders have exhibited a great deal of sagacity until now in concealing their grand movements from the United States officers; but it has been discovered within a few days that in addition to the occupation of Harper's Ferry and Norfolk, they are assembling large columns of troops at Yorktown, Lynchburg, Fredericksburg, Staunton and West Point. Yorktown is situated on the York river, seventeen and a half miles from Fortress Monroe. The camp of the secessionists appears to be for the purpose of meeting any land movement that may be made by the federal forces from the latter fort.

The camps near Lynchburg, Richmond, Fredericksburg and Charlottesville are equi-distant about fifty miles, making a quadrilateral of that distance. All these camps are on the lines of railroad converging towards Washington and Norfolk, and being equi-distant from those places are available at whichever of those points their services may be needed.

The concentration of troops at Fortress Monroe under General Butler, it is alleged, is for the purpose of forming a grand entrenched camp. The Norfolk *Herald* of the 16th instant, in alluding to this movement says:—"We learn that additional operations have been entered upon by the federal forces at Fort Monroe, embracing the seizure of the farms of Jos. Segar, Judge Clopton, and indeed all the territory constituting the peninsula between Hampton and Mill creeks. It is said, further, that they have been making surveys preparatory to the erection of outworks. A portion of the farms will probably be appropriated to the accommodation of horses, mules and cattle required for the use of the garrison. It is said that General Mansfield is to conduct the hostile movement upon Virginia with a force of 25,000 volunteers and 5,000 regulars. General Butler has gone to Annapolis previous to his departure for headquarters at Fortress Monroe. A despatch received last night says that the new military department is to comprise Eastern Virginia, North Carolina and Tennessee, but it is more probable that previous intelligence was correct, which included South Carolina, and not Tennessee, as it is evident that active demonstrations are to be made by sea as part of the contemplated aggressive movement on the South.

A detachment of the Seventy-first regiment, just returned from a cruise down the Potomac, report that a heavy battery has been erected by the rebels at Aquia Creek. As they passed down, the battery was masked by trees, but on their return it was exposed to view. Measures will be immediately taken to dislodge it.

Mr. Lincoln occupied himself yesterday in making a personal reconnoitre on the banks of the Potomac. He visited Great Falls, sixteen miles above Washington, crossed the chain bridge, and passed the pickets of the secessionists twice without being recognized.

From the West we learn that reports were prevalent of active military preparations going on in the State of Mississippi for home defence against an expected servile insurrection.

It is stated by the Montgomery *Advertiser*, an official organ of the Confederate government, that the seat of government is to be transferred from that city to Richmond immediately.

The News.

A percussion cap manufactory has been started in Nashville, Tenn., which it is said turns out twenty thousand per day.

The Charleston papers say that the city is suffering for the want of small change. Some think there is also a lack of large change in that locality. The Common Council are to issue shinplasters.

The North Carolina Secession State Convention will meet to-day in Raleigh. They will probably pass the ordinance of secession on the rush principle. Their action will be final. The people have nothing more to say.

An ordinance is before the Arkansas State Convention which orders the confiscation of all debts due from citizens of that State to those of the Northern States.

The Congressional Convention of the Fourth district of Maryland has nominated for representative Hon. Henry Winter Davis. Some dissatisfaction in Baltimore is created thereby.

A man named Underhill, a newspaper reporter from this city, was taken from the cars at Harper's Ferry on the 17th inst., and is now in confinement at that place. He was on his way from Wheeling to New York.

The Board of Trade of St. Joseph, Mo., emphatically deny that citizens of the Northern or other loyal States have been molested in that city. They consider it their duty to "protect from insult or outrage all law-abiding or peaceful citizens of the United States, visiting them for any proper or lawful purpose." Emigrants are also to meet with courteous treatment and good faith. Their action in this matter has been endorsed by the City Council.

The election in Virginia will take place next Thursday. Several important propositions are to be voted upon that day; among them the ratification or rejection of the ordinance of secession, and the adoption or rejection of a proposition to amend the constitution of the State so as to tax all property according to its value. On the same day members of the Legislature are to be chosen. It is also the usual time for the election of members of Congress; but an ordinance of the State Convention declares that no such election will take place. One or two Union candidates, however, are in the field in the western section of the State, and one at least in the eastern section.

The California pony express, with dates from San Francisco to May 8, passed Fort Kearney on the 18th. The civil war continued to be the all absorbing topic, and Union meetings in all parts of the State, and the disposition to sustain the government appeared to be universal. A Union meeting was to be held on the 11th inst. in San Francisco, and the firemen and all civil and military societies were called on to participate. The two State Democratic Central Committees, representing the two wings of the party, held a meeting in San Francisco for the purpose of forming one democratic party, but the Douglas committee refused all overtures and determined to call a State Convention of their own. The country demand for goods in San Francisco was brisk, and holders were firm in their views. From the Sandwich Islands we learn that Farming Island, situated in lat. 30 deg. 40 min. N., lon. 159 deg. 20 min. W., was taken possession of in the name of the Queen of Great Britain, and the British flag raised over it on the 8th of February.

Our Utah correspondent, writing from Salt Lake under date of April 26, states that the fall of Fort Sumter and the secession of Virginia had created intense interest among the "Saints." The news was read in the Tabernacle by Brigham Young, and the disciples were asked to believe that this was merely the prediction of Jo Smith about the breaking up of the American Union.

Captain Gardner, of the army, left Fort Bridger about the middle of April, without orders, and without handing in his resignation to Col. Cooke, commanding the Department of Utah. This step was supposed to be owing to the Captain's secession proclivities. Lieutenant Good, another United States officer, at Fort Crittenden, handed in his resignation, and five others were expected to do likewise.

Governor Cumming was to have left Utah on the 15th inst. for the banks of the Savannah, anticipating the arrival of his successor and the other new Territorial officers.

The Military Movements of the Government—Enlarging the Line of Operations.

The recent action of the government in converting Eastern Virginia and the Carolinas into a military department, and placing General Butler in command thereof, gives us a pretty clear insight into the progressive military policy about to be inaugurated. In extending this new department only to the Blue Ridge, the government have shown that they place perfect reliance upon the loyalty of the whole of Western Virginia—a loyalty which she will be able to maintain with the efficient assistance of the troops of the free border States of Ohio and Indiana, and the camps established in Southern Pennsylvania.

With Maryland restored to a sense of its duty; with not a rebel in arms left on its soil, and the mob spirit of Baltimore so subdued that an unobstructed passage is now secured for the federal troops *en route* to Washington, the first important point has been gained. The future of Virginia is next to be looked after; and between the Union sentiment existing in the western portion of that State and the establishment of a military department in the eastern portion, it cannot be long before Virginia also must be compelled to assume a loyalty not the less valuable to the cause of the government because it may be enforced, but on the contrary giving additional prestige to the Northern arms. The presence of an army of occupation, advanced from the outpost lines which protect the federal capital, must soon follow the establishment of a military command in Virginia and the Carolinas; and although it may be resisted, probably at two or three points, where rebel troops are concentrated, it can hardly be repelled, with the immense force behind which the united ardor of the whole North is impetuous to hurry forward in defence of the Union.

Missouri and Kentucky, though distracted by a divided sentiment, have still enough of Union men to prevent open secession, while the federal forces at Cairo and in Southern Ohio and Indiana are sufficient to overawe any power the rebellious portions of the former States may be able to exercise. The city of St. Louis, like the city of Baltimore, has been saved by the prompt and vigorous action of a loyal officer; and the presence of General Harney in Missouri, and Colonel Anderson in Kentucky, each at the head of a body of federal troops, renders these two States perfectly secure.

From Cairo, then, in the Far West, down to Fortress Monroe, at the mouth of the Chesapeake, the government have established so formidable a military line along the Southern frontier as to render a progressive movement comparatively safe. That it will prove a bloodless one is not to be expected, for there are probably not less than forty thousand men scattered throughout Virginia. They have come there to fight, and fight they will, but against fearful odds.

The movements of General Scott, though cautious, have been wisely and skilfully made. The upper Mississippi and Ohio rivers are safely provided for by Western troops, while the blockade established on the lower Mississippi must harass and damage the Southern river States immensely. Large bodies of men are posted at Harrisburg, York, Perryville, Annapolis, the Relay House and Baltimore, while Washington itself is securely garrisoned. Alexandria is in a state of quiescence, if not wholly deserted. Fortress Monroe, the base of operations for the aggressive movement on Virginia, will have an army of fifteen thousand men in and around it within a day or two. The Chesapeake is held by our squadron from Cape Henry to the Patapsco; and the Potomac, from Point Lookout to the capital, is swept by our steamers of light draught, while the whole Atlantic coast, from Norfolk to the Rio Grande, is in a state of efficient blockade.

With such a disposition of our troops, the government is well prepared to undertake an advance movement, and bring the contest to a speedy issue.

The Effect of the Revolution in Inaugurating a New Era in American Literature and Art.—The English journals have for some months past been pointing to the United States as an example of the failure of republican institutions; but they are mistaken. The strongest governments in the world have had to contend with rebellion in their own dominions, and been none the weaker for it in the end. Only if the rebellion headed by Mr. Jeff. Davis were successful would republican institutions prove to be a failure in this country. And as there is no likelihood whatever of this being the case, the conclusions of the English press are decidedly fallacious. In so speaking, however, the British organs of public opinion are guided by the feeling against this form of government which prevails more or less in all monarchical countries, and especially in England. It is a triumph to the British tory if he can say of the United States, "Look there; what have you to say in defence of republicanism now?" But the British tory, unfortunately, flies to conclusions too hastily. Because we are without a king or queen he thinks we are without the power to control the State in times of emergency. "You have no properly organized standing army," he remarks, "and if you were to attempt to support one it would be fatal." No worse reasoning could be employed. We have an army in our people capable of being swelled to millions of able-bodied men, and herein alone is demonstrated the strength of republican institutions.

When an English journal says that, "Whatever may happen, remotely or immediately, it is clear that the Union is as dead as the Heptarchy," it is evident that the writer was ignorant of the subject upon which he pronounced such an unqualified and erroneous judgment. That the Union is not dead the spirit of the people and the acts of the administration sufficiently testify. Moreover, when President Lincoln has succeeded, as he is morally certain to succeed, in re-establishing the federal authority in the rebellious States, the Union will rest on a firmer basis than ever, and the triumph of republican institutions will produce such an effect in their favor over the whole of Europe as was never known before. Just as the old Revolution of 1776 led to the Revolution in France, and subsequently to all the other European revolutions that have since taken place, the result of the present one will probably lead to important dynastic changes, and give a fresh impetus, renewed strength and additional permanence to the republican form of government throughout the world. Meanwhile we can go on cherishing our patriotism and defending our flag, in the full knowledge of our power to preserve to ourselves and our posterity these rights which are guaranteed to us by that glorious constitution for which our fathers fought, and in the perfect confidence that whatever false ideas are at present entertained of our national strength abroad will soon be dispersed, and that as completely as the rebels our troops may encounter are likely to be in the campaign which is soon to lead them on to a certain victory.

The Law of Treason and Misprision of Treason.

The republican journals of this city are giving utterance to the most downright absurdities about treason, showing such an utter ignorance of the plain provisions of the constitution that they are laughed at by the whole community. But as the United States District Attorney of the Southern District of New York, has announced his intention to prosecute all parties within his jurisdiction, against whom he possesses evidence of treason or misprision of treason, it is important that all should know the law, lest any misguided individual should become entangled in its meshes. Happily, in the United States, it has been hitherto a crime of rare occurrence, and the precise meaning of the law and, the various applications of which it is capable, have not been judicially much canvassed, since the famous trial of Aaron Burr.

The constitution defines treason as follows:—"Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court. The Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason. But no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture, except during the life of the person attainted." Article III, section 2, of the constitution, provides, however, that "the trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury; and such trial shall be held in the State where the said crimes shall have been committed." Therefore the manifest treason which has been committed by such individuals as Jefferson Davis, General Beauregard, and all others who have been concerned in taking "places or properties," belonging to the United States, or in attacking Fort Sumter, or fortresses or arsenals elsewhere, cannot be punished as it deserves, excepting in the localities where their rebellion has made itself manifest. Individuals guilty of high treason in Mississippi and South Carolina might pass through Broadway to-morrow, with perfect impunity, unless their crime could be proved to have extended actively to this State. They could be arrested it is true; but, although such a measure might find reasonable advocates, it would be contrary to custom, because the end of the law can never be attained, until judges and juries can be found to try them, in the States where alone, according to the constitution, they can be legally condemned.

No expression of opinion, however strong against the government, can amount to treason. Treason consists of acts. There must be an actual levying of war. A conspiracy to subvert the government by force is not treason; nor is the mere enlistment of men who are not assembled a levying of war. And no man can be convicted of treason who was not present when the war was levied. (*Ex parte* Bolman, 4 Cr., 75; United States vs. Hanway, 2 Wall Jr., 140; ibid 136; 4 Am. L. J., 83; 2 Burr's Trial, 401, 439.) To constitute a levying of war there must be an assemblage of persons for the purpose of carrying into effect, by force, a treasonable purpose; enlistment of men to serve against government is not enough. But words showing the prisoner's intention to join the enemy are proper as evidence to explain the motives upon which the intent was afterwards carried into effect. The travelling of individuals to the place of rendezvous is not enough; but the meeting of particular bodies of men, and then marching from places of partial to places of general rendezvous, is considered a treasonable assemblage. (*Ex parte* Bolman, 4 Cranch, 75; 1 Dall., 33.)

When war is levied all those who take any part in it, however minute or however remote from the scene of action, and who are actually leagued in the general conspiracy, are regarded as traitors. The going from an enemy's squadron to the shore, in order peaceably to procure provisions for the enemy, does not amount to an act of treason, as this conduct rests in the intention, and mere intention is not punishable by the laws of the United States. But if a citizen approach the shore for the purpose of procuring provisions for the enemy, by joining with him in hostilities against the United States, that would be an overt act of favoring the enemy, though no other act was committed. (United States vs. Pryor, 3 Wash. C. C., 234.) Sending the enemy arms, ammunition, or letters conveying intelligence to aid him against the government, is treason. But merely selling arms or ammunition as merchandise to men of the Southern States, is not treason nor any offence whatever; and in the case of our present unhappy national troubles, there is a legal distinction between sending such articles to the State authorities at war against the central government, and to citizens in the same States against whom there is no proof of participation in the treason; for, in order to constitute the offence of treason the parties must be among the conspirators to resist generally and publicly by force, and there must further be an actual resistance by force, or by intimidation of numbers assembled against a law of the United States. (See report United States vs. Hanway, 2 Wallace, Jr., 139.)

According to the doctrine of John C. Calhoun which is generally received throughout the South, treason cannot be committed against the United States by the citizens of a State which has formally seceded from the Union, and it is claimed that the first allegiance is due to the State; otherwise, when there was conflict, the citizens would be placed between two fires, and the State authorities might hang all who rebelled against them, while the United States authorities might hang all who obeyed the State, and thus, between the two authorities, the whole of the citizens might be disposed of. A different opinion, however, prevails among the legal authorities of the North, who insist that the allegiance of the United States is paramount. In New York State the case does not arise, as allegiance to the State and to the United States do not conflict, but coincide.

The third section of the third article of the constitution, [illegible] "Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason." In pursuance of the power thus conferred, Congress passed an act, which was approved April 30, 1790, which provides, in section one, "that if any person or persons, owing allegiance to the United States of America, shall levy war against them, or shall adhere to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort, within the United States or elsewhere, and shall be thereof convicted, on confession in open court, or on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act of the treason whereof he or they shall stand indicted, such person or persons shall be adjudged guilty of treason against the United States, and shall suffer death." Misprision of treason is thus defined by the statute:—"If any person or persons having knowledge of the commission of treason shall conceal, and not, as soon as may be, disclose and make known the same to the President of the United States, or some one of the judges or justices thereof, such person or persons, on conviction, shall be adjudged guilty of misprision of treason, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding seven years, and fined not exceeding one thousand dollars."

There can be no confiscation of goods, as is ignorantly asserted by some of our republican journals, who follow the law of England instead of the constitution of the United States, which expressly forbids "bills of attainder." The property of a man convicted of treason is not affected, and his family inherit it after his death. The "forfeiture" incidental to treason, by the common law of England, is abolished by the constitution, and the right of confiscation of slave property threatened by republican papers against the slaveholders is a mere *brutum fulmen*. Journals which propose such extreme measures as this, and the breaking down of the levee of the Lower Mississippi to destroy the property of the States lying in its valley, and to drown, by wholesale murder, men, women and children indiscriminately by the inundation, advocate what is at direct variance with the fundamental law of the land, calculated to bring odium upon the cause of the Union, and to defeat the government, by alienating from its support the best men at the North, and every man at the South. Such inhuman and fiendish barbarities would be more worthy of cannibals than of a civilized people.

It behooves every man to be careful how he may commit himself in these excited times; for though, under our glorious free government, there can be no such thing as constructive treason, and a guilty intent and an overt act must be proved by two witnesses, yet in periods of great public danger, neither judges nor juries nor governments are likely to be lenient to those who are proved guilty of such offences.

Impatience at the Tardy War Movements of the Government.—Whatever justice there may have been in the complaints against the tardiness of the federal government in arriving at the decision to act vigorously against the revolutionists of the South, the administration and General Scott are certainly not open to attack for want of energy from the time that Mr. Lincoln made up his mind to put down the rebellion by force of arms. Ever since the ball was put in motion it has rolled onwards with as much speed as was compatible with safety. Yet complaints of delay are heard on every side from those who are unacquainted with military matters. Of all disasters in human affairs precipitation in war leads to the most fatal. In nothing else is the old maxim, "hasten slowly," so verified. "Slow and sure" is the motto of General Scott, who knows that the race is not always to the swift nor the battle to the strong.

It is one thing to raise a new army; it is another to arm, equip and discipline it to fight; and after that is done, it is yet another thing—and the most difficult of all—to move it to action with all that it needs. The brief time it has taken to raise an army is truly wonderful. Only a month has elapsed since the proclamation of the President was published, and now a splendid army appears in response to his call, as if brought into existence by the magic of Prospero's wand. But as yet it is only fine material; it is physically and morally of the right stuff to win victories, but it is not yet sufficiently skilled in fight. As yet the armies on both sides are little better than armed mobs. The progress of the Union army is indeed astonishing for the time; but what could be expected in a month? In the war with Mexico General Scott was assailed by the newspapers for similar delay. It then required six months for preparation of the troops. But the result justified General Scott's course, as it will now. It then required six months to fit the troops to fight; but now people seem to think they ought to be sent as sheep to the slaughter, without any preparation at all. In the Crimean war all know what delay and blundering occurred on the part of the English government. In the last war between France and Austria it took six months, even with highly disciplined troops, to reach the point of a pitched battle. Few men are formed with that mighty genius for war with which the first Napoleon was gifted. By the certainty of his calculations, the rapidity of his combinations, his mastery of minute details, (a quality which belonged in an eminent degree to Washington,) his admirable officers and his well trained troops, he descended like a thunderbolt upon the foe. The highest art of a great general is the choice of the decisive point on which to move his troops in greater force than the enemy—a result of skilful strategic combination; the next most important art is the accurate calculation of the movements which are to accomplish that result. In addition to this he must have officers who have the skill to carry out his designs. He must cause to be prepared beforehand all the materials necessary for putting the army in motion and sustaining it. He must dictate all the orders, instructions and routes for assembling it and putting it afterwards in action. He must obtain reliable information of the movements of the enemy. He must concert the marches of the different columns to the end that they may be made with order and harmony, and numerous other things must be done before he can hazard a battle. Above all, there is one thing he must not attempt, and that is with raw troops to dislodge a numerous enemy from strong posts. Ordinary troops, with little training, can fight well in good defensive positions. But to assume the offensive, even against such troops, requires something more than unskilled valor. We have no doubt that the government and General Scott are doing the best the circumstances permit, and they ought not to be embarrassed with ignorant clamor.

The Strength of Republican Institutions on Trial—False Impressions Abroad.—Everything has its uses, and even a great national calamity may bring forth good fruit in the end. Thus the revolution which is now distracting our country, and threatening not only the integrity of our republic, but the best interests of our citizens, may lead to advantageous results the extent of which it is impossible for us at present to calculate. Among other things of greater import it is likely to inaugurate a new era in literature and art. The greatest works of human intellect and skill, both ancient and modern, have been commemorative and illustrative of historical events. The *chefs-d'oeuvre* of painting, sculpture, operatic and dramatic literature, music and poetry, have been inspired by the heroic and mighty deeds which have from time to time divided the history of nations into epochs, and guided the civilization of the world. We have only to turn to the most successful operas, tragedies and comedies, the most valued paintings, the most beautiful conceptions in marble, fresco or wood, the finest works of the lyric stage, and the grandest flights of the poetic and historic muse, for instances of the effect of history upon literature and art. We might say more, and include the literature of ages; for the literature of every country is influenced by its history, and the greater and more eventful the history of any country, the richer and more abundant is its literature likely to become. A great event leaves its mark upon the civilization of its time, thereby influencing other events to the remotest posterity; and events make men. If it had not been for the last supper of our Lord, Leonardi di Vinci might never have known fame, nor Judas Iscariot have hanged himself. If Moses had never been in Egypt, Rossini would have lost the theme of one of his sublimest compositions, and so with others and effects generally.

The Revolution of 1776 was so great an event that it not only entirely changed the history of this country, so influencing it to the remotest time, but made, and is still making, and will ever continue to make, its effect felt throughout the world. The changes which were immediately produced thereby did not extend in any great degree to art, because our community at that period was young and unable to do much towards the cultivation of art; and even in the literature of fiction the "Spy" is the only work in which the scenes of the Revolution were depicted with anything like completeness. But even that falls far short of what the subject affords, and therefore we may say that as yet we are without a good novel of the Revolution. In this more advanced age, however, such neglect of historical materials will not be suffered to exist. When the war is over, we shall find historians, novelists, poets, dramatists, painters and sculptors busy at the work of recording in their own peculiar way the striking incidents that may have transpired during the campaign. Play bills, pictures and books will supply a commentary on the revolution. A more national character and healthy vitality will be infused into the several branches of native literature and art, while our dramatic and lyric stage will be well supplied, not with foreign, but American compositions. Fortunately we have in our artist soldiers men who may rival the Horace Vernets and Vandermeulens of the Old World, and whose personal impressions of the revolution will be of the highest value in enabling them to form that new school of American art of which we have now the promise.

Alleged Invasion of Vermont from Canada.—From the official notes and proceedings of the Legislative Assembly of Canada, now sitting at Quebec, we make the following important extract:—

NOTICE OF MOTION.

Mr. Rymal—On thursday next—Inquiry of ministry, whether the government are aware that the territory of the State of Vermont, one of the United States of America, has been invaded by an armed force from this province, accompanied by persons in office, one of whom is an adviser of her Majesty's representative in this province, and what steps, if any, they intend taking in order to bring the violators of international law to justice.

At first sight this looks rather alarming, especially when taken in connection with the tone of some of the London papers, which have favored the Southern confederacy, and the fact that British regiments have been placed on the frontier. But that it is to be regarded in the light of a serious invasion a moment's reflection will show to be impossible. Neither England nor Canada are at war with this country, and, of course, no invasion has taken place. But it is very probable that a number of Canadian sympathizers have crossed the frontier to join the Vermont regiments; and we know that along the borders of Maine the Canadians have offered their services to the North. The object of Mr. Rymal, therefore, evidently is to prevent Canada in any way committing itself in favor of the government at Washington, in advance of the orders of the British government, which has intimated its intention, through Lord John Russell, in Parliament, to maintain a neutral position as far as is compatible with the protection of British rights. No doubt the English troops are placed on the frontier to prevent armed bodies of Canadians from passing the line to give aid to the Northern army. But with what propriety Mr Rymal can call this friendly assistance invasion we are at a loss to see; and equally difficult is it to determine how it could be a violation of international law, unless the independence of the Southern confederacy were first recognized by Great Britain, which is certainly not the fact. It is evident that the gentleman is in opposition to the Canadian Ministry, and desires to embarrass them by making a great flourish and magnifying a mole-hill into a mountain.

The Case of Senator Douglas.

Chicago, May 19, 1861.

The condition of Senator Douglas is much improved to-day. Although not entirely out of danger, his physicians have strong hopes of his recovery.

Markets.

Oswego, May 18, 1861.

Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat held above the views of buyers and no sales. Corn dull and drooping. Canal freights steady: flour, 32c.; wheat, 9c.; corn, 8c., to New York. Lake imports—100 bbls flour, 14,000 bushels wheat, 8,800 bushels corn, 3,200 bushels oats, 2,800 bushels peas. Canal exports—1,200 bbls. flour, 54,300 bushels wheat, 16,000 bushels corn.

Chicago, May 18, 1861.

Flour firm. Wheat firm at $1 30 for No. 1, payable in common currency, and 89c. a 90c. in preferred. Corn quiet and firm at 45c. in common currency. Oats firm. Receipts—4,000 bbls. flour, 45,000 bushels wheat, 104,000 bushels corn. Shipments—1,000 bbls. flour, 27,000 bushels wheat, 23,000 bushels corn.

Cincinnati, May 18, 1861.

Flour unchanged at $4 50 for superfine. Whiskey, 12¼c. Provisions dull. Lard, 8½c. Kentucky currency 4 a 5 per cent discount. Eastern exchange 1 per cent premium.

New Orleans, May 18, 1861.

[illegible]

THE SOUTHERN SEAT OF WAR.

INTERESTING FROM BALTIMORE AND HARPER'S FERRY.

BALTIMORE, May 19, 1861.

The day has been appropriately observed, both in city and camp. Divine service was held in the camp, the bands playing.

The parades were witnessed by thousands of spectators, and crowds visited the encampment during the day.

The Brooklyn regiment, Colonel Abel Wood, 950 men, landed at Locust Point to-day, and passed directly on to Washington. They are to be followed by four other regiments immediately, who will also come by way of Perryville.

The Hon. J. Thompson Mason, late Collector of the port of Baltimore, was arrested at Chambersburg yesterday, but released on parole.

A merchant of Baltimore, while visiting the camp at Locust Point yesterday was assaulted and beaten by a soldier formerly from Baltimore. The case is under investigation, and the officers say full justice will be done to the offender.

Trains from Harper's Ferry continue to arrive regularly. A thousand additional Minie muskets were received by the Virginia troops there yesterday from North Carolina. Two batteries of railroad iron, similar to the floating battery at Charleston, have been erected at the Point of Rocks. A gentleman who saw the troops exercising yesterday in the bayonet drill, says they are perfect in it. A regiment from Southwest Virginia arrived on Friday.

A gentleman who left Richmond yesterday says that he passed fifteen thousand troops on the railroad in Tennessee last week, who were en route for Virginia, all well armed.

The Lewis regiment is in a good condition, with a few cases of sickness. All desire to move, the uncertainty of stay deterring them from perfecting camp arrangements necessary to their comfort. It is supposed, if they are not soon removed, they will retire into Fort McHenry. The troops are exceedingly lively, engaging in many diversions, such as theatrical performances, gymnastics, &c., in remarkable contrast to the dolness prevailing at Camp Susquehanna. The troops find difficulty in obtaining fresh water. They feasted to-day on roast beef, the first of the season.

Last night the sentinels at Perryville noticed a signal rockets from the vicinity of Oberdeen, ten miles south of Havre de Grace. On its being repeated thrice, Colonel Dare started with a force down the road in a special train. When he arrived at Perrymansville, he learned the rockets was sent up from some point between there and Belair. Before the troops left they arrested three residents, charged with being concerned in firing the bridges, named Wilson, Keen and Mickle. The troops returned to Aberdeen. Further movements are unknown.

OUR ANNAPOLIS CORRESPONDENCE.

STEAMER CATALINE, ANNAPOLIS, May 17, 1861.

Arrival of the Steamer Cataline and Five other Steamers—Three Thousand Troops Landed at Baltimore—Their March Through the City—Sudden Departure of General Butler on the Cataline—Arrival at Annapolis—The Steamer Bruno Starts for Rappahannock—A Battle Expected—Great Excitement, &c., &c.

The steamer Cataline left Perryville, accompanied by five other steamers, under sealed orders, at nine A. M., and arrived at Baltimore at one P. M. The appearance of this fleet as they approached the city was very imposing. Passing Forts Carroll and McHenry, they were greeted with loud and enthusiastic applause. The landing of this large force, not expected by the "Plugs," created no little excitement, and as the boat approached the wharf, the people came running to every conceivable point where they could obtain a good view of these noble defenders of the Union. Three thousand troops were landed from the steamers in good order, and their fine appearance and soldier like deportment won the approbation of the spectators, who have been so long deprived by rowdyism from a free expression of their real intentions.

The gallant Major, John Wood, was on hand, and received the troops in a noble manner. Their march to Federal Hill, where they were received by General Butler, was one scene of ovation on the part of the citizens, who now feel relieved from the restraint and fear of the rowdy traitors who have kept them in a state of suspense for months past. The departure of the other steamers followed immediately after the landing of the troops; but the Cataline was ordered to take a position as near Federal Hill as possible. By the time this large and unexpected force had been assigned their quarters, the shades of evening came on, and ever and anon the camp fires were lighted, and as we looked up the hill and saw from the reflection of these lights the hundreds of tents and the sentinels on duty, it carried us back to the days of continental European warfare.

At twelve o'clock that night General Butler sent orders to have the Cataline ready for sea in fifteen minutes, but it was nearly half an hour before he arrived with his staff, when we left for Annapolis. Arriving at Annapolis at four A. M., the General was up, as well as the officers accompanying him, and soon after the steamer W. F. Bruno was in motion, after taking on board a number of marines, under the command of a navy and army officer, and two field pieces, and proceeded to Rappahannock. Your correspondent, after some effort, found out that there is trouble brewing, as there are some Confederate troops and a small steamer there, and it is expected some hot work will take place; but the number of Confederate troops at that point could not be ascertained, and consequently no one can predict the result.

The sudden departure of the Bruno has created no little excitement, and great anxiety is felt in regard to the result of the expedition.

The Cataline, Captain Phillips, is still detained here, but has orders to be ready at a moment's notice, and what her destination is to be no outsider can tell. The spy arrested by Sentinel Nagle, of Company B, Thirteenth regiment, from Brooklyn, was not hung, as was reported. The parade of the regiment this afternoon, over eight hundred strong, was an imposing scene. The gallant Colonel Smith, with this fine regiment, is winning laurels. Their fine manly appearance, and the perfection with which they went through the various manoeuvres, were highly commented on by the large crowd of military officers and citizens, who collected to witness the parade.

The indefatigable exertions of the commissariat department here are deserving of all praise. We were much disappointed to-day in not being able to obtain a copy of the HERALD, but hope to do so to-morrow.

INTERESTING FROM FORT MONROE.

Mr. Cushing, acting as master's mate on board the flag ship Minnesota, lying off Fort Monroe, who left Hampton Roads on Thursday, reports that early on Tuesday morning there were four prizes captured. The first one was the schooner Delaware Farmer, having on board about $15,000 worth of tobacco. The schooner was placed in charge of Mr. Cushing, and brought to Philadelphia. The second prize was of the schooner Emily Anne, worth about $50,000. The third prize, the Mary Willis, also loaded with tobacco, was worth $15,000. The last named vessels were sent to Philadelphia in charge of Lieutenant Bryant. The fourth prize, the ship Argo, bound from Richmond to Baltimore, with a cargo valued at $160,000, was captured the same day and sent to New York in charge of Midshipman McCook.

The following day, Wednesday, they captured five schooners loaded with tobacco, but they had not been ordered North when Mr. Cushing left. Since the Minnesota has been lying at Fort Monroe she has captured no less than ten vessels, with cargoes, the aggregate value of which is estimated to be $700,000.

The captains of the captured vessels report that there are from fifteen to twenty thousand troops in the Park at Richmond. They say the soldiers are very poorly armed, and that the price of provisions has gone up enormously in consequence of the blockade. Flour is worth from $15 to $16 a barrel, and bacon 20 cents per pound. They report that there are 6,000 troops at Norfolk, and that the place is strongly fortified.

The federal troops at Fortress Monroe do not anticipate any attack from the rebels, but seem to think that the attack will soon come from the other side.

Mr. Cushing, on his arrival in this city on Saturday, proceeded to West Point. Returning from thence yesterday, he proceeded to Philadelphia last evening, with the intention of rejoining his vessel as soon as possible.

INTERESTING FROM HARPER'S FERRY.

The correspondent of the Alexandria (Va.) *Gazette* writes (May 18) as follows:—

Last night more troops arrived, with munitions of war. They are from the southwestern portion of Virginia. They are a fine looking set of men, stout and well made.

An idea seems to be getting possession of the Virginians that the bayonet will be their most effective weapon in a contest. Several companies have, consequently, commenced drilling in the bayonet exercise.

The force stationed at the Point of Rocks has been strengthened, and a battery erected there similar in character to the famous Cumming's battery at Charleston.

More troops have also been sent to Shepherdstown, and a battery erected there. The heights in the neighborhood are now all occupied, the bridges well defended, and scouting parties are traversing the country in every direction from which a hostile force may possibly come.

One thousand Minie muskets arrived last evening from North Carolina. Marylanders are constantly coming in, unarmed. Yesterday about forty of the members of the Maryland Legislature visited this place. The special object of this visit is not precisely known. Many supposed that they came here to protest against the seizure of the Maryland heights by the Virginia troops, but the political complexion of the delegation forbids such an inference. *It may be worthy of notice that Ross Winans accompanied the delegation. He believes that there will be no war of any consequence.*

Last night fifty-five more beeves were seized. There is now waiting the command of the Quartermaster here, 160,000 bushels of grain, all in Jefferson county, and as much more can be obtained from the same county, if necessary. Thus, you see that Jefferson county can carry on a small war herself—for 300,000 bushels of grain will support for some time an army of 10,000 men.

The Harper's Ferry correspondent of the Alexandria *Gazette* writes, May 16:—

About five o'clock the drums of the different regiments sounded an alarm. Immediately, from every direction, were seen soldiers hurrying to and fro. In a few minutes the different regiments might be seen marching in all directions. The news was that the enemy had beaten the Virginians at Shepherdstown, and were crossing the bridge in large numbers. To that point three regiments were ordered—the First, Second and Third. The First regiment, under the command of Col. Allen, arrived there first, accomplishing the distance (eleven miles) in two hours and a half. The other regiments stationed here were ordered to different points in the neighborhood. The battery at the bridge was manned, and several companies of sharpshooters drawn up by its side to assist in its defence. In addition to this, measures were also adopted by means of which the bridge was to be blown up should the enemy appear in overwhelming numbers.

About an hour after the sounding of the alarm a most terrific hail storm, accompanied with thunder and lightning, burst forth with tremendous fury. The stones were as large as bullets, and came down in such numbers that the troops on the march were much bruised and beaten by them. Had an engagement been going on near, the noise of the muskets and cannon could scarcely have been heard, so loud and deafening was the roar of the storm. The troops never heeded once, but, springing through apparent impassable marshes, kept up a rapid march in defiance of the elements that were warring around them. Upon reaching Shepherdstown it was discovered that no enemy had been heard of, and that there was not the slightest prospect of a fight. After enjoying the hospitality of the citizens of Shepherdstown, the First regiment returned on the cars to the Ferry.

Reliable information has just been received that last night 1,000 men, with forty-eight hours' provisions and ten cannon had left the Relay at twelve o'clock, for some point in Virginia. All telegraphic communications eastward of this place ceased last night about two o'clock.

Five hundred Mississippians reached here last night; 600 more will be here this morning. They are, from all appearances, excellent troops. They are well armed and well officered.

Forty or fifty negroes have just gone across the Potomac bridge, armed with axes and picks. Upon reaching the Maryland side, their commander gave them some directions which they were to follow in going up the mountain, and then he quietly went back across the bridge.

THE EIGHTH (N. Y.) REGIMENT.

CAMP MORGAN, SIX MILES FROM BALTIMORE, May 16, 1861.

Want of Proper Management in the Commissariat—Surrender of the Secessionists—The Change of Feeling Among the People of Maryland—The City of Annapolis and its Surroundings—The Disposition of the Various Regiments—The Seizure of the Steam Gun and Arrest of Ross Winans—The March through Baltimore—Seizure of Muskets and Ammunition in the City, &c.

From the moment we started we have experienced the greatest hardships, in consequence of the disarrangement in the commissariat department. On board the steamship we lay all night on deck, with no other covering than a blanket; the provisions were miserable—salt junk and sea biscuit. Arriving at Annapolis, the regiment quartered and lay all night in an open field. The engineer corps, to which I belong, were favored, and consequently received a bed on the wet brick pavement. Singular as it may appear, still it is so, not a single man was affected by it, showing conclusively that there is a Higher Power on our side, who watches over us. A few days before we arrived the secessionists held possession of the station; but hearing of our coming, they surrendered the place, or rather, as the Boston men came in they went out, after spiking and destroying every cannon and mortar in the place. In the town they acted very cautious and shy; but finding that we were different men to what they had previously supposed us to be, they suddenly changed, and from raving secessionists they have changed to quite respectable Unionists. Annapolis is one of the oldest towns of Maryland, and contains in its venerable State House reminiscences of the past and relics, with paintings of the great men of the Revolution, which are very interesting to behold. One, a painting, taken from life, of Charles Carroll, of Carrollton; another of Patrick Henry, and one immense painting representing Washington, large as life, resigning his commission. This painting is hung up in the room and placed over the table the commission was laid on. Other than this the town is a one horse place—a hundred years behind the age; no pavements, no gaslight or business; and this, too, the capital of the State. The Catholic cathedral I visited, and was handsomely entertained. It is a magnificent building, and well worthy of notice. After we had been on the ground two days, we, the engineer corps, were detailed to build a fort on a God forsaken place called Mount Misery, which we completed, and were glad to leave in the hands of the regular troops. If the enemy try to take it they will have a glorious time of it, for they will no doubt get handsomely whipped. We have to lay the track that the secessionists tore up. They sent some persons into the camp with poisoned cakes, etc.; so we were obliged to forbid the men purchasing those little luxuries, which seemed very hard. The glorious Sixty-ninth gave them a sample of their prowess, that quenched the traitors' ardor, and virtually put them out. The Sixty-ninth garrisons the road to the Relay House and bridge, the most important military strategic station in this section of the country—in fact, it would prove to the enemy what Bunker Hill proved to the British forces—a purchase too dear by half. We are on a hill next to another which is occupied by the Sixth regiment of Massachusetts—the same who were so brutally treated in their passage through Baltimore. On another hill, commanding the railroad to Baltimore, are the Boston Light Artillery—a perfect set of tigers. On another, commanding the approach to the station, are the Zouaves of Salem, Massachusetts. We have had a lively time, not a night passing without an alarm, and being obliged to sleep on our pieces and in full uniform. Some spies of ours reported a force of the enemy close at hand, and in eight minutes a force of three thousand men were ready to march; and this, too, in the middle of a dark night and a perfect deluge of rain. The enemy discovered by some means that we were ready for them, and kept at a safe distance. Yesterday we seized the famous steam gun belonging to Ross Winans, of Baltimore, and for several days previous we have intercepted and religiously appropriated dozens of car loads of provisions and stores, sent to the secessionists at Harper's Ferry. Last night we captured at the Relay House Ross Winans himself. The mob attempted to rescue him; but the Sixth, of Massachusetts, came across the bridge like a streak of lightning to our rescue, and, after a little squabble, they retreated, leaving our prisoner in our hands. We shot a spy the other night, and the Sixty-ninth shot a brace of them a week ago. We make short work of any stranger found inside the pickets; he is liable to have his brains blown out at any moment. We marched through Baltimore yesterday, and encamped in the middle of the city during the night, and a portion of us returned to-day to our camp, expecting an attack. During the night we obtained information that the secessionists had stored a large quantity of arms, stolen from Harper's Ferry, in a house in the city. We marched a company to the house, battered the door in and seized several thousand stand of arms which were ready for use and delivery to the rebels. From what I have seen there seem to be strong signs of returning reason and sense. The Baltimoreans profess to be Unionists now; but whether it is a blind to deceive us so they can rise some night and massacre us, we don't know. At all events we are ready for them; if they succeed they will have to kill every man. We hope, for the sake of the innocent people of the city, they will not try it. W.

[Our correspondent intimates in his letter that Winans' famous steam gun was captured by the New York Eighth regiment. Such was not the case, however, as our despatch at the time, and the official correspondence from the War Department, clearly proved. The gun was captured by the Sixth Massachusetts regiment, under Colonel Jones, and a detachment from the Boston Flying Artillery.—ED.]

THE THIRTEENTH REGIMENT.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., May 17, 1861.

Departure of a Detachment from the Thirteenth Regiment and a Number of Sailors on a Secret Naval Mission—Efficiency of the Thirteenth—The Demeanor of Ross Winans After His Arrest—The Naval Guard of Annapolis Harbor, &c.

Yesterday a propeller started away from this place, having on board fifty of the Thirteenth (Brooklyn) regiment, with some pieces of artillery; also a detachment of sailors from the cutter Forward, under Lieut. Travers; and another from the Alleghany, all under the command of Lieut. Fleaser, of the navy, now acting captain of the port. Dr. Rees, of the Forward, accompanied the expedition. They steamed away to the south. Where they went, they know best; but certainly, if one may judge from the appearance of the soldiers and sailors, they will give a good account of themselves in the event of falling in with any of our secession friends.

Too much credit cannot be awarded the Thirteenth regiment at this post. Their evolutions are admirable; the men sanguine and happy. New York has good reason to be proud of this gallant corps. They are bound to be one of the crack regiments in the army. It is worth a trip here to listen to the superb band of the Thirteenth discourse their delightful music.

I was conversing yesterday with a gentleman who made one of the party who carried Ross Winans from this place to Fort McHenry. He states that his demeanor was calm and composed till the fort came in view, when he became nervous and dejected. On his way up the bay he often gazed earnestly over the side of the steamer into the water, and many thought he was meditating a plunge.

Annapolis is dull and uninteresting enough. Maryland has injured herself deeply, and it will take a long course of good behaviour on her part before she is implicitly trusted again. The Union feeling, however, is very strong among her people, but they seem to be tongue-tied.

Gen. Butler is here, pushing matters forward vigorously.

The harbor is efficiently guarded. Capt. Nones, of the Forward, commands the lower bay, and lies opposite Fort Madison, which is strongly garrisoned. The city ice boat lies higher up, with cotton bales along her sides, and her thirty two pounders smiling grimly over them. Besides these are the Alleghany and a number of smaller vessels, ready at a moment to dash out from their moorings.

All vessels at night have to give an account of themselves before they can enter the port. Woe to the unlucky secessionist who is found in these waters.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., May 17, 1861.

The Thirteenth Sworn In for Three Months' Service—Doings at Annapolis—The Engineer Corps Entertained at a Grand Dinner by One of the Residents of the City—War News, &c., &c.

The Thirteenth regiment was sworn in to-day for three months from the 23d April, the day they left. On the 16th inst. Ross Winans was sent from this place, under a guard of seventy men, to Fort McHenry, where he was delivered to the commanding officer for safe keeping, as a prisoner of war. The Thirteenth have received their full complement of recruits. They came on the 11th inst., under command of Lieutenant Colonel Clark, numbering 417 men. [illegible] the Thirteenth were [illegible]

The engineer corps belonging to [illegible] house of the President entertained, on the 14th inst., at the [illegible] groaned with a great deal of the road, Mr. H. Dupuy. The [illegible] city, and the weight of the good things of this [illegible] of them. The engineers groaned after eating so much [illegible] to the After the cloth was removed, toasts and speeches were [illegible] next in order. They had a very happy time, and received many compliments for their success in building the road. Engineer Captain John Maralions was seated on the President's right, and made a very eloquent speech, which was responded to in a very able manner by the President. Altogether it was an oasis in the camp life of the soldiers. In passing, I may mention that when the opening of the road took place, one of the members of the corps took charge of the engine, and ran it to the end of the line, while another member acted as fireman. They were Robert K. McMurray, engineer, and D. L. Lambert, fireman. There is a rumor in circulation that the Thirteenth will soon be ordered from here under sealed orders. All quiet in the town; good feeling exists between the soldiers and citizens. R. B.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

CONFEDERATE STATES' ARMY MOVEMENTS.

The Petersburg (Va.) cavalry, 80 sabres, Captain C. F. Fisher, left Petersburg on the 17th inst for Norfolk. This company is the eleventh raised in the above city. The whole amounts to 1,000 men, all in active service. Three companies of infantry, numbering 300 men, left for Norfolk on the same day.

Four hundred and fifty one men of Southwestern Virginia arrived at Harper's Ferry on the 15th inst; also a battery of six light artillery pieces, belonging to the same regiment. Several thirty-two pounders were on the same train. Five hundred and forty-one men from Alabama and Louisiana arrived the same day.

A part of Col. DeRussey's Louisiana regiment arrived in Knoxville, Tenn., on the 14th inst., on their way to Virginia. The same evening about 1,600 more troops arrived, consisting of half a regiment of North Louisiana volunteers, half a regiment of Arkansas volunteers, and the remainder of the Middle Tennessee regiment.

The Danville (Va.) artillery went into camp near Richmond on the 16th.

Col. F. Fauntleroy, late of the First United States dragoons, arrived at Winchester, Va., on the 7th inst.; he subsequently proceeded to Richmond for active service in the Confederate States' army.

REPORTS FROM THE SOUTH.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 18, 1861.

Reports direct from Grenada, Miss., May 15, refer to active military operations for home protection against apprehended servile insurrection.

The Tennessee and Mississippi Railroad Company, from Memphis to Grenada, discharged hands on account of inability to pay. One operative received a one hundred dollar note at six months, which he sold for sixty-five, and had to accept South Carolina bills, on which he had to submit to a large shave.

Our informant was stopped and searched on the road. He describes Memphis in a deplorable state, with troops daily arriving, who are transferred to Fort Randolph.

The universal talk in Memphis is about the ease with which the North can be conquered.

A Union man was hung in Louisiana a few days since for expressing Union sentiments.

There is great military activity in Indianapolis. Five regiments, encamped at the new fair grounds, two at the old grounds, and one regiment of Zouaves have gone to Evansville. Indiana has eleven regiments in the field. The war spirit prevails everywhere more intensely than in some important points South.

THE NEW NAVAL SCHOOL.

The Removal of the Naval School from Annapolis to Newport—Visit of One of Our Reporters to the New Location—What Has Been Done and What Contemplated, &c.

The recent act of the government, removing the Naval School to Newport, R. I., has given quite an impetus to the trade of this fashionable watering place, and already the authorities are talking of making some valuable concessions to the United States, in the shape of land, for building purposes, &c. One of our reporters, who has just returned from a visit to Newport, thus describes the appearance of things under the new order:—

THE SCHOOLSHIP CONSTITUTION.

After a pleasant trip up the Sound I arrived at Newport, and registered my name at the Aquidneck House. The following day I availed myself of the services of a boatman, and went on board the schoolship Constitution, or "Old Ironsides," as the vessel is familiarly called. I found the vessel anchored in the roadstead, about three hundred yards distant from Fort Adams, and on making known my business was politely received by Lieutenant George W. Rodgers, the officer in command. There were seventy-seven midshipmen on board, all of the fourth class, and a right hearty looking set of youngsters they are, too. The members of the first, second and third classes, numbering seventy-five in all, had been transferred to the New York, Philadelphia and Boston Navy Yards for duty, leaving none but the lowest grade on board. This step was found necessary in consequence of the lack of schoolhouses and proper accommodations on shore; but as soon as the ground is laid out and the buildings are completed the "middies" will be sent back to their studies. Even the instruction of the fourth class has been seriously impeded by the confusion which necessarily attended their removal from their old quarters at Annapolis; but in the course of a few days the Constitution will be in apple-pie order, and affairs will assume their usual neat appearance. The recitation rooms, on the second deck, which had to be removed at Annapolis, so as to allow of the free working of the guns, will be re-erected this week. The vessel, too, will be thoroughly overhauled and scraped inside, so as to make the condition of things as clean and neat as possible. With the exception of Lieutenants G. W. Rodgers, Scott and Lull, all the officers are at present on shore. Lieutenant Simpson, instructor of ordnance, and Assistant Professor Buckner are boarding at one of the hotels and visit the ship daily. The absence of the first, second and third classes does away with the service of a number of officers and professors; but it is to be hoped they will soon be enabled to pursue their respective avocations.

FORT ADAMS.

It was the intention of the government to appropriate Fort Adams for school purposes; but upon examination Captain Blake, the superintendent, found the place too damp and unhealthy for the students, and the project was abandoned for the present. The casemates were leaky, too, and very much out of repair, rendering a complete overhauling of the premises necessary. Fires have been made in the fort, so as to render it inhabitable, but it will be many days before it can be occupied. But even if it was in the most complete order, it would be hardly suitable for the purpose designed; at least so say the officers. Although one of the largest fortresses in the country, it does not enclose sufficient ground for naval school purposes.

It is now eighteen months since Fort Adams was garrisoned. Its outside appearance looks neat and trim, but inside the place is sadly out of repair. In point of strength and extent it is one of the finest in the country, perhaps. Casemated, bastioned and moated in the most complete manner, it presents a formidable appearance, and would prove rather a tough customer to the enemy. The redoubts are about one third of a mile distant from the main fortress, to which they are connected by subterranean passages. The material and effects of the Naval Academy are stored in the fort until some more suitable locality can be procured. The property is somewhat injured, owing to the hurry and confusion in leaving Annapolis, and the officers are of opinion that the greater portion of it will have to be replaced by new purchases.

COASTER'S HARBOR ISLAND.

Coaster's Harbor Island, situated about a mile and a half from the fort, would make an excellent location for the academy, schoolhouses, &c., and if the authorities at Newport are alive to their own interests, they will at once cede the place to the general government. The island covers about seventy-five acres, and is every way suited for naval purposes. The officers on board the Constitution say that it is really the only spot about Newport that is at all suitable for the Naval School, and are of opinion that the island will ultimately be chosen for that purpose. The island is opposite the western end of Newport and is about three quarters of a mile from shore. The committee of the Common Council, appointed in conformity with the Mayor's recommendation, to take whatever action might be necessary to secure the permanent location of the Naval School at Newport, could not do a better thing than to offer this island to the federal government. The return in the way of visitors and trade would amply repay them for the price of property, and it would be a good business location, if nothing more.

THE APPROACHING EXAMINATION.

The examination of the fourth class of midshipmen on board the schoolship, which usually takes place on the 1st of June, will not come off this year until about the 1st of July. The postponement is found necessary in consequence of the interruption to the studies of the "middies," caused by their removal from Annapolis. The students have not suffered much by the interruption, but think it only fair that they should be allowed to make up for lost time. Of the midshipmen on board the Constitution, a few are from the States of Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee and Missouri, but probably eighty per cent of the lads hail from the Northern States. They are all in excellent health and when I went on board they were busily engaged in putting the old ship to rights. The new fourth class will come on board in September, and thus make up for the deficiency caused by the graduating of the present class in July.

THE LOCATION.

With all its advantages, Newport can hardly be considered as suitable a location for the Naval School as Annapolis. The climate of Rhode Island is by no means as genial as that of Maryland, and for open air exercise and infantry practice (which is a part of the Naval School system), Annapolis has many advantages over Newport. It is calculated that the change in latitude will make a difference of at least three months in out door exercise every year, and their infantry studies will be very much retarded in consequence. Still Newport has many attractions for the "middies," and I have no doubt they will soon get accustomed to the change of climate, and like it equally as well as their old quarters on the Chesapeake bay.

THE WESTERN SEAT OF WAR.

NEWS FROM CAIRO.

CHICAGO, May 19, 1861.

Engineer Benham, of Gen. McClelland's staff, visited Bird's Point this afternoon, with a large military escort. He returned after several hours, having thoroughly examined the location. This indicates a speedy occupation of that point by our troops.

The *Tribune's* Cairo correspondent says the embargo on supplies now includes all the Kentucky towns, unless it can be shown that their home market needs replenishment. This is understood to be from instructions from Washington.

MINNESOTA VOLUNTEERS.

The St. Paul (Minnesota) *Pioneer* of May 15 says:—Men are coming in to enlist all the time, and not the slightest difficulty will be experienced in filling the regiment. The officers, of course, prefer to have the men whom they have spent so much time upon in drilling remain for the three years; but the changes in some cases will ultimately benefit the regiment. The system adopted by Captain Nelson, United States mustering officer, will be to discharge the three months men who refuse to serve just as soon as their places are filled by others who may enlist for the war. By this measure the companies will be kept constantly full. Another benefit will result from this system, from the fact that many drilled men who may have cause for dissatisfaction in the companies in which they first enlisted can change their positions into other companies.

Musical and Dramatic Matters.

Nothing of interest in musical or theatrical circles has occurred during the past week. More than the ordinary stagnation of summer holidays broods over the places of amusement that are yet open. Even patriotism does not succeed in drawing large audiences to performances where the receipts are to be devoted to the use of the volunteers. The grand concert given by the Brooklyn Philharmonic Society in Brooklyn last Saturday evening could hardly be ranked as a success, although the receipts were to be given to the patriotic relief fund, and although a new song, written for the occasion by the author of "Woodman spare that tree," with music by Signor Muzio, was sung by Miss Hinkley, aided by a full chorus. The burden of the ballad, which we printed in yesterday's HERALD, is—"The Union—right or wrong." Some may regard that sentiment as a little questionable. It assumes the possibility of the Union being an evil, and yet would have that evil persisted in. That would be neither good patriotism, good sense, nor good Christianity. It is different when the same idea is applied to a nation. "Our Country—right or wrong," is a sentiment which, in time of national perils, all good citizens will subscribe to, although many might do it with the reservation added to that toast at a public dinner in Maine, some years since, namely—"When she is right keep her right; when she is wrong set her right." But, in regard to a mere political feature of government, no matter how apparently indispensable, the assumption that it may be wrong is not very consistent with the determination to persist in it to the last extremity. In that respect, therefore, and altogether independent of its literary or musical merits, the new song is not calculated to become a popular one. The Union has but one side, and that is the side of right. It has no reverse side. If it had, there might be some excuse for the Jeff. Davis rebellion.

But we were saying that despite the double inducement of patriotism and curiosity, the Philharmonic concert was not such a success as might have been expected. The Academy was respectably filled, but there was still room for more. The calculation is that the receipts will be but little over $1,000. The fact is that the minds of all classes of the people, young and old, rich and poor, are so absorbed by the great national drama that is being enacted that they have lost all relish for lighter entertainments.

Madame Anna Bishop continues her ballad concerts at Stuyvesant's Institute every evening this week. She has added to her troupe Mr. J. R. Thomas and Miss Kate Comstock, and still other attractions are promised, which show a determination on the part of this queen of ballad singers to establish her enterprise as one of the musical fixtures of this city.

The blind Irish piper, Professor Ferguson, gives a concert next Wednesday evening at the Brooklyn Institute, preparatory to his starting on a professional tour through Canada and the British Provinces. He will be assisted by several talented artists.

Mr. Charles Morra, a young pianist of much merit, gives an entertainment at Dodworth's to-morrow evening.

Miss Hinkley was to have given a concert in Brooklyn last week, but kindly postponed it so as not to interfere with the Philharmonic concert. It is now announced for next Thursday evening, at the Brooklyn Athenaeum. Miss Hinkley is to be assisted by Brignoli, Ardivani and Susini—their last appearance here previous to their return to Europe—and by Drehler, the celebrated violinist. The entertainment is to be under the direction of Signor Muzio.

A number of artists have gone or are about to go to Europe. Brignoli, Ardivani and Susini are to sail in the Kangaroo next Saturday. Mr. Henri Drayton and wife, who were so successful in their parlor opera entertainments in this country, sailed in the City of Baltimore for England last Saturday, Mrs. Drayton's mother accompanying them. Miss Adelaide Phillips took her departure in the Arabia last week, and it is said that Madame Colson is preparing to follow her.

The German Rifle regiment gave a concert at the Academy of Music on Friday evening, for the benefit of the widows' and orphans' fund.

In regard to theatres, Laura Keene's, the Winter Garden and the New Bowery are still open. Wallack's old establishment, near Broome street, is undergoing alterations for the purpose of its being converted into a music hall. It is advertised to be opened next Wednesday evening in magnificent style.

Mrs. Hough takes her benefit to-night at Laura Keene's, where the popular extravaganza of the "Seven Sisters" still holds its ground, in company with "Uncle Sam's Magic Lantern." These pieces will probably last for the rest of the season.

At the Winter Garden they have revived the fairy extravaganza of the "Invisible Prince," with Jefferson as the Infant Furibond, and Mrs. John Wood as Don Leander. Jefferson's engagement closes next Saturday. He purposes starting to San Francisco, whence he may make a tour through Australia. Sothern commences an engagement at the Winter Garden next week. The comedy for this evening is "A Regular Fix."

The novelty at the New Bowery theatre is the infant phenomenon, Little Cordelia Howard, who has been engaged for six nights, and who appears this evening, with her parents, in the moral drama entitled "Ten Nights in a Barroom." The other pieces for the evening are the farce of "John Jones of the War Office" and the melodrama of "The Smuggler's Daughter."

In addition to the usual attractions of Barnum's Museum, they have got up what the French call a *pièce de circonstance*, entitled "Anderson, the Patriot Heart of Sumter." This, with the drama of "The Cross of Gold," constitutes the dramatic part of the entertainment.

In the way of African opera we have the Bryants' Minstrels at Mechanics' Hall; Lloyd's Minstrels at Niblo's Saloon, and Christy's Minstrels at Irving Hall, opposite the Academy of Music. Lloyd has a complimentary benefit this evening, at which nearly all the talent will assist. His troupe is an excellent one.

The concert saloons seem to be popular and well attended places of amusement. The Canterbury has engaged Miranda, the well known tenor, and adds an original pantomime to its list of attractions.

At the annual meeting of the American Dramatic Fund Association, held on Monday last, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—James T. Brady, Esq., President; Messrs. Chapman, Holbrook, McLean, Gooin and Brougham, Trustees; Messrs. Mason, Davidge, Blake, Isherwood, Lingard, Byrne, Moore, Sefton, Hilliard, Clarke, Hadaway, Young, Williams, Bridgman and Floyd, Directors; J. H. Oxley, Treasurer; C. H. Barnard, Secretary.

We hear of a new play by Mr. Charles Reade, the celebrated novelist and dramatist, which has been brought out with great success in England, and will doubtless soon make its appearance on the American stage. The [illegible] not having been printed accounts [illegible] here having as yet been unable to produce it. The [illegible] name is a sufficient guarantee that it will achieve [illegible] larity in this country.

Letters from Mexico give a more encouraging account of operatic affairs there. Maretzek arrived with his troupe on the 10th April, and commenced his season on the 13th. The "Trovatore," "Ernani," the "Barbiere," "Norma," "Lucrezia Borgia," "L'Italiani in Algeria," and "Martha," had been successively given, with very fair success. The sisters Natali had made a most favorable impression, particularly Agnes. Madame d'Angri had also become very popular, and Biachi, the new basso, is spoken of in terms of high praise. It was in contemplation to produce the "Prophete" as soon as the necessary preparations could be got through. The *mise en scene* was to be on a scale of great splendor.

Gottschalk gave a farewell concert recently at the Tacon theatre, Havana.

Madame Virginia Whiting Lorini, the American prima donna, formerly of Boston, concluded a brilliant engagement at Berlin recently, and at last accounts was creating a sensation at Brussels.

The opera season at New Orleans closed last week. Madame Frezzolini was "indisposed," and unable to appear on her benefit night.

Madame Fabbri and husband (Herr Mulder) have been concertizing in Montreal, and Madame Alboni, with one or two others, has been "touring" through Great Britain and Ireland.

Vieuxtemps, Formes and Ole Bull were in London at last accounts. A company of Christy's Minstrels were performing at Her Majesty's Concert Room, and Boucicault and Agnes Robertson were playing "The Colleen Bawn" at the Adelphi. Grisi and Mario were to have one season more at Covent Garden. Drury Lane theatre is closed, and the Theatre des Nouveautes, at Brussels, has been destroyed by fire.

Galignani's *Messenger* of May 1 says:—

M. Mario starts immediately for London, having—in consequence of Smith's resigning the direction of Her Majesty's, where he had accepted an engagement for the season—again come to terms with his former manager, Mr. Gye.

M. Belart, whose singing of the music of Rossini is now the best by far on the stage, is engaged by M. Calzado as second tenor for three years.

Mme. Alboni is on a tour, singing in public concerts, in Ireland.

Herz's well filled *salle* a few evenings since afforded one of the most reliable tests of the favor enjoyed by Mlle. Ida Boulée, one of our best lady professors on the piano, and a composer of taste and elegance. She was also much admired in "Morceaux," from Liszt and Chopin. She was assisted by M. Léon Lafont and Mme. Requier Delaunay. The crowning treat of the soiree was, however, the concerto, the orchestra being capitally led by M. Tilmant.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

Mr. Geo. F. Bristow's monster patriotic Union concert, in aid of the Volunteer Fund, established for the benefit of those who go to the war, will take place next Saturday, May 25, at the Academy of Music. He will be assisted by the New York Harmonic Society and nearly all the best artists in the city, including Miss C. Hinkley, Miss M. Brainerd, Madame Anna Bishop, Madame Stoepel, Miss Rowcroft, Messrs. Aynsley Cook, J. R. Thomas, Geo. W. Wooster and others. Also Mr. S. B. Mills, Professors Eben and Dohler, &c., &c., with a full and efficient orchestra. General John A. Dix is Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, sustained by a host of highly influential names. Among them are Simeon Draper, Comptroller Haws, Hon. Fernando Wood, Most Rev. Archbishop Hughes, Rev. Dr. S. H. Tyng, Rev. Dr. Armitage, Rev. Dr. Hutton, Hon. Hamilton Fish and very many others. The excellence of this most noble enterprise commends itself to all good and true patriots. It is one in which rich and poor can unite. They will undoubtedly flock thither next Saturday and fill the house from floor to ceiling.

The Bank of the Capital.

ALBANY, May 19, 1861.

Mathew H. Read, one of the directors of the Bank of the Capital, has been appointed receiver of that bank.

Court Calendar for Monday.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—No. 41 and the jury calendar.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—The non-enumerated calendar will be continued.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part I.—Nos. 1205, 1253, 478, 1269, 171, 1035, 875, 1177, 1219, 859½, 815, 411, 852, 439, 1016, 1117, 1285, 1259, 1293, 1295.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Part I.—Nos. 1543, 537, 1177, 1611, 1209, 1775, 1783, 1759, 1793, 1795, 1769, 1781, 1797, 1717, 819. Part II.—Nos. 1530, 886, 1621, 1528, 1532, 1534, 1538, 1540, 1542, 1544, 1546, 1548, 1550, 1552, 1554, 1556, 1558, 1560, 1562, 1564.

COMMON PLEAS.—Part I.—Nos. 1164, 238, 1207, 1213, 1215, 1216, 1220, 1221, 1223, 1225, 1124, 424, 840, 1249, 1250. Part II.—Nos. 499, 177, 936, 713, 935, 1895, 881, 597, 1245, 1215, 1247, 1248, 535, 1092, 1186.

MAILS FOR THE PACIFIC.

New York Herald—California Edition.

The mail steamship North Star, Capt. Jones, will leave this port to-morrow, at noon, for Aspinwall.

The mails for California and other parts of the Pacific will close at ten o'clock to-morrow morning.

The NEW YORK WEEKLY HERALD—California edition—containing the latest intelligence from all parts of the world, with a large quantity of local and miscellaneous matter, will be published at half-past eight o'clock in the morning.

Single copies, in wrappers, ready for mailing, six cents. Agents will please send in their orders as early as possible.

Drawings of R. France & Co.'s Delaware Lotteries—Authorized by act of Assembly, passed January, 1839. Grants to run twenty years.

SUSSEX COUNTY—CLASS 119, Drawn May 18, 1861.
31, 46, 54, 16, 63, 64, 15, 43, 60, 4, 27, 61, 12, 48.

GRAND CONSOLIDATED—CLASS 21, Drawn May 18, 1861.
7, 77, 68, 17, 39, 51, 22, 52, 64, 53, 73, 8.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing
R. FRANCE & CO., Managers, Wilmington, Delaware.

Official Drawings of Wood, Eddy & Co's KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS, 287—May 18, 1861.
47, 48, 39, 18, 68, 17, 64, 51, 63, 41, 37, 4.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 288—May 18, 1861.
11, 35, 76, 18, 37, 36, 55, 41, 70, 43, 69, 5, 17.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
WOOD, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

Royal Havana Lottery.—See Official Drawings of May 7, in another column.
CHASE & CO., Bankers, 16 Wall street, N. Y.

Spring Clothing

At EVANS', 66 and 68 Fulton street.

Plain Cassimere Suits—Coat, Pants and Vest to match			.... $6
Striped	do.	do.	do. 6
Solferino	do.	do.	do. 8
Taconia	do.	do.	do. 10
Hairline	do.	do.	do. 12
Black Alpaca		do.	do. 6

Wheeler & Wilson's Improved Sewing Machines at reduced prices. Office 505 Broadway.

Wholesale Stock at Retail.—Shirts, Col- lars and Drawers, retailed by the half dozen at wholesale prices, by JUDSON, FOWLER & CO., 40 Walker street, a few doors west of Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye—Reliable and instantaneous, black or brown. Factory 81 Barclay street. Sold and applied at W. A. BATCHELOR'S, 16 Bond street.

Trusses, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Suspensory Bandages, &c. Drs. GLOVER & THORNE, No. 4 Ann street, under Barnum's Museum.

The Indian Herb Doctor, F. Tumblety, M. D., from Canada, may be consulted free of charge, at 499 Broadway.

Cristadoro's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees, the best in the world, wholesale and retail. The Dye privately applied. No. 6 Astor House.

Married.

BOGART—FARR.—On Thursday evening, May 16, by Rev. C. Vanouzen, Mr. ANDREW M. BOGART, to Miss MARY L. FARR, both of White Plains, Westchester county, N. Y.

SUDLOW—VERRUE.—On Sunday, May 19, by the Rev. R. C. Putney, Mr. SAMUEL T. SUDLOW to Miss MARY A. VERRUE, both of this city.

Died.

BOND.—On Saturday, May 18, of inflammation of the lungs, GIDEON EDWARD BOND, youngest son of Henry and Mary Bond, aged 1 year and 10 months.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at two o'clock, from the residence of his parents, 165 Seventh street, without further notice.

Dublin papers please copy.

CAMPBELL.—On Saturday, May 18, CHARLES CAMPBELL, late of Monaghan, Ireland.

The funeral will take place from 144 West Eighteenth street this (Monday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

CAIN.—On Saturday night, May 18, MARY CAIN, a native of County Longford, parish of Roclyne, Ireland.

The friends and relatives of the family are requested to attend the funeral from the residence of her brother, Edward Cain, 147 West Forty-first street, this (Monday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

CHESTNUT.—On Sunday, May 19, SAMUEL CHESTNUT, of Baltimore.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his brother-in-law, William King, Perth Amboy, N. J., on Tuesday afternoon, at four o'clock. The relatives and friends of the families are respectfully invited to attend without further notice. Friends will take Staten Island ferry boat at one o'clock, and railroad at Vanderbilt's Landing, returning by six o'clock train.

CURTIS.—On Saturday, May 18, ELI HEASSLIP CURTIS, son of John W. and Susannah Curtis, aged 10 years and 23 days.

The funeral will take place from No. 56 Charlton street, this (Monday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

DOWNS.—On Saturday, May 18, HANNAH, daughter of Sarah and the late James Downs, aged 5 years, 11 months and 10 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at half-past one o'clock, from 232 Mulberry street.

DREW.—On Sunday, May 19, THEODORE DREW, aged 34 years.

The friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, at two o'clock, from his late residence, 203 North Sixth street, Williamsburg.

Kingston and Catskill papers please copy.

DAWSON.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Sunday morning, May 19, MARY, wife of [illegible] Dawson, aged 30 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at three o'clock, from her late residence, Sanford [illegible], corner of Willoughby avenue, Brooklyn, E. D.

EDGERTON.—On Saturday, May 18, after a severe illness, Mrs. SARAH A., wife of James Edgerton, aged 49 years, 5 months and 1 day.

Funeral this (Monday) afternoon, at two o'clock, from the residence of her son-in-law, George M. Harpel, Fiftieth street, first house east of Second avenue. The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend without further notice.

EDWARDS.—On Sunday, May 19, Mrs. CATHARINE EDWARDS, aged 70 years.

Her remains will be interred in Calvary Cemetery on Tuesday, from the residence of her daughter-in-law, No. 111 West Twenty sixth street, corner of Seventh avenue.

California papers please copy.

GREENVAULT.—On Friday, May 17, CARRIE JANE, youngest child of Daniel D. and Cornelia A. Greenvault, aged 1 year, 5 months and 19 days. Her remains were interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

Lockport papers please copy.

GROVE.—In London, England, April 24, of disease of the heart, JOHN GROVE, formerly of Brooklyn, New York.

GAMBLE.—On Saturday, May 18, ELIZA, daughter of James and Mary Gamble, aged 5 years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 24 North Ninth street, Williamsburg, this (Monday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

LATHAM.—In Jersey City, on Sunday May 19, JOHN A. LATHAM, aged 3 years, 9 months and 10 days.

The relatives and friends, also the members of Varick Lodge No. 31, F. and A. M., and Enterprise Chapter No. 2, are invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, at three o'clock, from the residence of Mrs. D. E. Valentine, Nos. 22 and 24 Essex street, Jersey City, without further invitation.

Charlestown, Mass., and Buffalo papers please copy.

McCARREY.—On Saturday, May 18, OWEN McCARREY, a native of parish Dromore, county Tyrone, Ireland, aged 40 years.

A solemn requiem Mass will be offered for the repose of his soul, this (Monday) morning, at half past ten o'clock, at the church of St. Vincent de Paul, North Sixth street, Williamsburgh. The relatives and friends, and those of his brother Bernard, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral which will leave the church at two o'clock. His remains will be conveyed to Calvary Cemetery for interment.

McKINNEY.—On Sunday, May 19, HENRY McKINNEY, in the 49th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from his late residence, corner of North Fifth and Third streets, Brooklyn, E. D.

MURRAY.—On Sunday, May 19, WILLIAM V., son of P. H. and Anne Murray, aged 1 year and 4 months.

The funeral will take place this (Monday) afternoon, at half past two o'clock, from the residence of his parents, corner of DeKalb avenue and Graham street, Brooklyn, E. D.

McCUE.—On Saturday, May 18, FRANCIS McCUE, son of Patrick and Mary McCue, aged 27 years and 22 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, 226 West Twenty-ninth street, this (Monday) afternoon, at one o'clock.

McKIERNAN.—On Sunday, May 19, JOHN McKIERNAN, a native of the parish Oughteragh, county Leitrim, Ireland, aged 38 years.

The relatives and friends, and those of his father-in-law, Hugh McGirnis, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at two o'clock, from his late residence, 162 East Twenty-second street. His remains will be taken to Calvary cemetery for interment.

MERCH.—On Sunday, May 19, Colonel RUFUS MERCH, aged 67 years.

The friends of the family and the masonic fraternity are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at his late residence, No. 12 Neilson place, on Tuesday afternoon, at two o'clock. His remains will be taken to Rochester, N. Y., for interment.

MOORE.—On Sunday morning, May 19, THOMAS MOORE, only child of John and Bridget Moore, aged 1 year and 16 days.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this (Monday) afternoon, at half-past two o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 34 Trinity place. His remains will be taken to Calvary Cemetery for interment.

MURPHY.—HONORA GUNNIP, wife of James Murphy, native of St. Johns, Newfoundland, aged 40 years.

The friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 66 Oliver street, this (Monday) afternoon, at one o'clock.

Montreal and Newfoundland papers please copy.

MACFARLAN.—On Sunday, May 19, JOHN MACFARLAN, a native of Scotland, aged 66 years.

The funeral will take place at his son's residence, No. 182 Grand street, this (Monday) afternoon.

Richmond, Va., papers please copy.

PARR.—On Saturday, May 18, of consumption, ANNE PARR, in the 26th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at one o'clock, from the residence of her sister, No. 159 West Fortieth street, without further invitation.

POWELL.—On Saturday morning, May 18, ROBERT TOWNSEND POWELL, aged 51 years and 0 months.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at two o'clock, from his late residence, No. 116 Henry street, Brooklyn, without further notice.

ROLLINS.—On Saturday, May 18, of scarlatina, MARY W. ROLLINS, the beloved daughter of A. W. and Eleanor Rollins, aged 2 years, 9 months and 6 days.

Although her lifeless form lies here,
Her spirit lives above,
And sees, with vision bright and clear,
The God of life and love.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Monday) morning, at eleven o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 176 Madison street. Her remains will be taken to Calvary Cemetery for interment.

WALDRON.—On Sunday, May 19, IDA L. WALDRON, daughter of James and Eliza Waldron.

The funeral will take place this (Monday) afternoon, at half past two o'clock, from No. 83 Carll street, Brooklyn. Friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AT $3 50—QUILTED SOLE GAITERS, AT JONES', 10 and 12 Ann street. Will wear twice as long as any other styles.

CORNS, BUNIONS, INVERTED NAILS, ENLARGED joints, and all diseases of the feet cured, without pain or inconvenience to the patient, by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, 760 Broadway. Refers to physicians and surgeons of this city.

DR. LUTHER'S $20 SETS OF ARTIFICIAL TEETH are unsurpassed. See them before engaging. Office 45 Great Jones street.

GAS FIXTURES, &C.
STEPHEN PHILBIN, 707 Broadway.
Offers for sale, at reduced prices,
A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF GAS FIXTURES,
FRENCH BRONZES, DIRECT IMPORTATION,
Consisting of Mantel Ornaments, Statuettes, Groups, Inkstands, &c.
PLUMBING AND GAS FITTING
Attended to as usual, at 531 Fourth street, and No. 3 Astor House, Barclay street.

GET THE BEST MILITARY BOOK ON TACTICS.—The Soldier's Guide is the one. It is used in the army, and should be in the hands of every person in the United States. Price 25 cents a copy, or five copies for one dollar, or two dollars a dozen, or fifteen dollars a hundred. For sale by F. A. BRADY, No. 24 Ann street, N. Y., and all other booksellers.
Address all orders and remittances to the publishers,
T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS,
No. 306 Chestnut street, Philadelphia,
and they will receive immediate attention.

MILITARY LEATHER.
CHESTER GUILD & SONS,
16 BLACKSTONE STREET,
BOSTON, MASS.,
Are prepared to furnish, in quantities, at the shortest notice, all kinds of
LEATHER FOR MILITARY EQUIPMENTS AND HARNESS.

MOVING AND STORING FURNITURE CAREFULLY done by calling at E. MARTIN'S furniture store, 1,212 Broadway, between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth streets, New York. Large trucks for moving in the city or to the country.

PRESERVED MEATS, &C.
Preserved Meats, Soups, Fish, Vegetables and Fruits, Prepared and sold by WELLS & PROVOST'S, Warehouse, 215 and 217 Front street.

PATRIOTIC BILLIARDS AND CHESS—THREE months' receipts, second story rent free, No. 149 Fulton street to aid Volunteers' Fund. A gentleman wanted as cashier; remunerated by patriotism and instruction in billiards and chess. References required. Attention players, fall in.

READY TO-DAY AT 12 O'CLOCK,
READY TO-DAY AT 12 O'CLOCK,
READY TO-DAY AT 12 O'CLOCK,
READY TO-DAY AT 12 O'CLOCK,
READY TO-DAY AT 12 O'CLOCK,
READY TO-DAY AT 12 O'CLOCK,
A GREAT WAR STORY,
A GREAT WAR STORY,
A GREAT WAR STORY,
A GREAT WAR STORY,
A GREAT WAR STORY,
A GREAT WAR STORY,
MAGGIE BURNS;
A STORY OF
AMERICAN HEARTS OF '76,
BY SYLVANUS COBB, JR.,
IN THE
NEW YORK LEDGER.

The scene opens just after Washington, retreating before Cornwallis has crossed the Delaware into Pennsylvania. This was one of the most hopeless periods of the Revolution.

Dark and gloomy was the hour,
And freedom's fires burnt low;
For thirty days had Washington
Retreated from the foe.

It is at this stirring period, when tories lurked and plotted in every neighborhood, that MAGGIE BURNS, "THE HEROINE OF THE DELAWARE," comes upon the scene.

GET THE LEDGER.

TRUE PATRIOTISM.—WHEN THE NEWS ARRIVED from Washington that, owing to the rapid gathering of troops, there was a scarcity of provisions, Mr. Thomas R. Agnew, with a liberality and a spirit of patriotism that do him credit, sent without delay as his donation supplies of flour, sugar, rice, &c., to the value of a thousand dollars. This is practical patriotism. Mr. Agnew is the proprietor of the "Cheapest Grocery Store in the world," 260 Greenwich street. We should go a good distance out of our way to buy our groceries of such a man.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

ALL FAMILIES WANTING GOOD SERVANTS, GERman, English, French, &c., can find the largest and best selection in the city at the Institution and Home, where the best servants are always ready; also good situations for all at No. 130 11th st., corner 6th av.

AS WET NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable married woman, as wet nurse, to live out; baby five months old; will be willing and obliging; the reason her husband has gone to Washington. Can be seen at 68 ... st., in the rear, until engaged.

A YOUNG LADY WISHES TO OBTAIN A SITUATION to teach French and English and the rudiments of music; she can furnish the best certificates as to morality and capacity. Address A. Perriott, 713 and 723 Broadway, opposite the New York Hotel.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE young American woman, as seamstress, nurse or lady's maid. No objection to travel. Call at No. 9 Amity st.

A SITUATION AS COOK WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT young woman, who perfectly understands cooking and will assist with washing; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; has good city reference, no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at 134 6th av., near 12th st.

A RESPECTABLE MARRIED WOMAN—HAVING LOST her baby, two months old, wishes a situation as wet nurse; can give the best of city reference. Apply for two days at No. 6 Carlisle st., off Greenwich st., third floor front room.

AN AMERICAN GIRL WISHES A SITUATION AS plain seamstress. Is a good operator on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine. Inquire at 293 West 33d st., third floor. Best of references given if required.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOman, as cook; understands her business in all its branches; is an excellent baker; would assist with the washing. Good city reference. Apply at 230 7th av., between 26th and 27th sts.

A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES TO TAKE IN ALL kinds of washing and family washing. Best of city reference if required. Call at 307 East 12th st., in the rear, between avs. B and C, for the Widow Syllabus.

A SITUATION WANTED—TO DO CHAMBERWORK and waiting and mind children; would like to go in the country. Good city reference. Call for two days at 268 1st av., between 15th and 16th sts.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as chambermaid and waitress and to assist with the washing and ironing; no objection to the country. Has the best of city references from both city and country. Call at 133 West 26th st., second floor, back room.

A COOK'S SITUATION WANTED.—UNDERSTANDS all kinds of cooking and pastry, washing and ironing. Call at 237 Gold st., Brooklyn, front basement.

A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT GIRL WANTS A SITUATION to do general housework in a small family; has good reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days ...

[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

[illegible]

HOTELS.

[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

[illegible]

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

[illegible]

HELP WANTED—MALES.

[illegible]

INSTRUCTION.

[illegible]

HOUSES, ROOMS, &C., TO LET.

[illegible]

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

[illegible]

SALES OF REAL ESTATE.

[illegible]

FOR SALE.

[illegible]

LOST AND FOUND.

[illegible]

BILLIARDS.

[illegible]

SHIPPING.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL, landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, Ireland. The Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend despatching their full powered Clyde built iron steamships as follows:—
KANGAROO..............Saturday, May 25.
ETNA..............Saturday, June 1.
EDINBURG..............Saturday, June 8.
And every Saturday, at noon, from pier 44 North river.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
First Cabin..........$75 | Steerage..........$30
do. to London.......80 | do. to London.......33
Steerage Return Tickets, good for six months.......60
Passengers forwarded to Paris, Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at reduced through fares.
Persons wishing to bring out their friends can buy tickets here at the following rates, to New York:—From Liverpool or Queenstown, First cabin, $75, $85 and $105; Steerage, from Liverpool, $40; from Queenstown, $30.
These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced surgeons. They are built in water tight iron sections, and have patent fire annihilators on board.
For further information apply in Liverpool to William Inman, agent, 22 Water street; in Glasgow to William Inman, No. 5 St. Enoch square; in Queenstown to C. & W. D. Seymour & Co.; in London to Eives & Macey, 61 King William street; in Paris to Jules Decoue, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to John G. Dale, 109 Walnut street, or at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, 15 Broadway, N. Y.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL steamships.
FROM NEW YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief cabin passage..........$130
Second cabin passage..........75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief cabin passage..........$110
Second cabin passage..........60
The ships from New York call at Cork harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork harbor.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. | AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. | CANADA, Capt. Anderson.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. | AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.
AUSTRALASIAN, | NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
Capt. E. M. Hockley. | EUROPA, Capt. J. Cook.
SCOTIA (now building).
These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. York, Wednesday, May 22
EUROPA, Anderson, " Boston, Wednesday, May 29
PERSIA, Judkins, " N. York, Wednesday, June 5
AMERICA, Moodie, " Boston, Wednesday, June 12
AUSTRALASIAN, Hockley, " N. York, Wednesday, June 19
ARABIA, Stone, " Boston, Wednesday, June 26
Berths not secured until paid for.
An Experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

STEAMER OF TUESDAY, MAY 28, TO IRELAND, ENGLAND OR SCOTLAND, VIA GALWAY.
The Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company's magnificent steamer
PARANA,
N. Prowse, Commander,
will leave from Boston on the above date, touching at St. Johns to land mails and passengers.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
Cabin to Galway, Dublin or Liverpool..........$75 and $100
Cabin to St. Johns..........35
Steerage to Galway, or any town in Ireland on a railway..........30
Persons purchasing tickets in New York for this steamer will be furnished with a free passage from New York to Boston.
RETURN TICKETS.
Persons wishing to bring out their friends from the Old Country can purchase return tickets from any town in Ireland on a railway at very low rates.
The steamer Colombia will follow the Prince Albert, leaving New York June 11.
For passage or further information apply to WM. H. WICKHAM, at the office of the company on the wharf foot of Canal street, North river.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
ON SATURDAY, MAY 25,
The United States Mail Steamer
ARAGO,
D. Lines, Commander,
Will sail from pier 37 North river, foot of Beach street, on Saturday, May 25, at noon.
This steamer, unsurpassed for safety and comfort, has double engines, under deck, enclosed by water tight compartments, which, besides other results, tend in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.
For freight or passage apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX, | Agents,
GEO. MACKENZIE, | No. 7 Broadway.
The steamer FULTON will sail June 22.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP NEW YORK, H. J. Van Santen, Commander, carrying the United States mail, will sail from pier 30 North river, foot of Chambers street, on
SATURDAY, June 8, at 12 o'clock M.,
FOR
BREMEN via SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
at the following rates:—
First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., [illegible]
No. 68 Broadway, up stairs.

FOR LIVERPOOL—THE STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN, James Bell Thomson, commander, will positively sail from New York for Liverpool on Saturday, May 25.
Passage money.
First cabin..........$130
Second cabin, with very superior accommodations..........75
For freight or passage apply to
GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO., Agents,
78 South street.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.—The Montreal Ocean Steamship Company's first class, full powered Clyde built steamer NOVA SCOTIAN, Captain McMaster, carrying the Canadian and United States mails, will sail from Quebec next Saturday, May 25. Rates of passage from New York, first class, according to accommodations, $70 and $85; steerage, found with cooked provisions, $30. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns of Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage apply at 23 Broadway, New York.
SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP AFRICA, FOR LIVERPOOL.—The Africa, E. Shannon, Commander, will sail from the Company's dock, at Jersey City, with the mails and passengers for Europe, on Wednesday, the 22d instant. Passengers are requested to be on board by half past two o'clock P. M.
The Persia will sail on the 5th of June.
E. CUNARD, 4 Bowling Green.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—THE CELEBRATED CLIPPER ship DREADNOUGHT, Captain Samuels, acknowledged to be the fastest ship afloat, will positively sail on the 22d of May. Her commander is widely known among the travelling community for his kind and humane treatment towards passengers under his charge; her cabin and second cabin are fitted up for the comfort of passengers, who will be taken at lowest rates. For passage apply immediately to secure berths, on board, pier 6 North river, or to P. M. DEMAREST, 40 South street.

FOR LIVERPOOL—THE SPLENDID NEW CLIPPER ship RICHARD S. ELY, Capt. Livingston, has splendid accommodations for all classes of passengers, and will positively sail on Saturday next, May 25. For passage apply on board pier 14 East river, or to JOSEPH MURPHY, No. 61 South street, near Wall.

FOR LIVERPOOL—TAPSCOTT'S LINE OF PACKETS.—Sails on Thursday, May 23, the well known packet ship GUY MANNERING, Capt. Dollard. For passage, having unsurpassed accommodations for all classes, apply on board, pier 29 East river, or to TAPSCOTT & CO., 86 South street.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—OLD BLACK STAR LINE.—THE packet ship CULTIVATOR sails May 21. The CHANCELLOR sails May 23. The RESOLUTE sails June 6. For passage or drafts on Ireland apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, 40 Fulton street.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE OF LIVERPOOL AND LONDON Packets.—Passage from or to Liverpool or London can always be engaged by this well known line, sailing weekly, at the very lowest rates; and drafts issued as usual for any amount, payable on demand in any part of Great Britain or Ireland, can be obtained by applying to or addressing TAPSCOTT & CO., 86 South street, New York.

X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS, SAILS ON MONDAY, 20th May.—The fast sailing packet ship SOUTHAMPTON, Captain Pratt. For passage apply on board, pier 16 E. R., foot of Wall street, or to TAPSCOTT & CO., 86 South street.

FIRST SHIPS FOR LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.—THE splendid ship Patrick Henry, Captain Moore, for London, sails to-morrow. Second Cabin and found, $16. The celebrated ship Ashburton, for Liverpool, sails May 23. Second Cabin State Room and found, $15. For cabin or second cabin passage to or from the above ports, apply to THOS. C. ROCHE, 83 South street.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.
A first class steamer will leave New York on the 1st, 11th and 21st of each month, except when these dates fall on Sunday, when the day of departure will be on the Monday following.
For freight or passage apply at the only office, No. 5 Bowling Green.

FOR HAVANA.
The splendid steamship
COLUMBIA,
Captain Sam'l Whiting,
Will leave Pier No. 4, North river, on MONDAY, May 20, at 4 o'clock P. M. precisely, for Havana.
Mails will be made up at the Post office.
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., 29 Broadway.
The ship will be ARMED and carry an extra complement of men.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American royal mail steamship KARNAK, Capt. P. Le Messurier, will sail for the above ports from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on
Saturday..........May 25
Saturday..........June 22
Saturday..........July 20
RATES OF PASSAGE:
To Nassau..........$45
To Havana..........50
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR HAVANA.—TO SAIL ON FRIDAY, MAY 24, AT four o'clock P. M.
The United States mail steamer
DE SOTA,
J. Johnston, Commander,
will commence receiving freight on Friday, May 10, and sail as above from pier foot of Murray street, North river.
LIVINGSTON, CROCHERON & CO.,
No. 65 Murray street.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, &C.—TAPSCOTT & CO., 86 South street, New York, furnish drafts for any amount, payable on demand, throughout Great Britain and Ireland, at the lowest rates.

SUMMER RESORTS.

MOHEGAN LAKE.—1½ HOURS PER HUDSON River Railroad, stands foremost in its claims on the lovers of the picturesque; boating, fishing, &c.; Rooms for families may be secured at W. Jones' private house, commanding the best view. Inquire at No. 385 Broadway, third story, front.

PARTIES DESIRING A PLEASANT AND PRIVATE summer resort can be suitably accommodated with Board at the house of the advertiser, on the East river, at fifty-fifth street, adjoining Jones' wood. The house and grounds (3 acres) are very handsomely located, and only five minutes' walk from the Third avenue Railroad depot. Apply on the premises.

SUMMER RESORT.
OCEAN HOUSE,
NEWPORT, R. I.
This beautiful Hotel will be opened for the reception of guests on Thursday, June 27. A diagram of the house can be seen and Rooms engaged at the Clarendon Hotel, New York. Hermann's celebrated Germanian Orchestra has been engaged exclusively for the Ocean House.
KERNER & BIRCH.

THE LA TOURETTE HOUSE, BERGEN POINT, N. J., will open June 1, at a reduction from former rates; liberal arrangement made with those engaging for the entire season. Boats leave pier No. 2 North river at 7:30, 11:30, 3:30, 4:30 and 6:30. Only 25 minutes from New York.
WESLEY W. HILL, Proprietor.

THE TURF.

FASHION COURSE PLEASURE GROUND ASSOCIATION.—Trotting match, Flora Temple and Princess for $500, mile heats, best three in five, in wagons, Tuesday, May 21, at 3½ o'clock P. M.; good day and track. J. D. McMann names Flora Temple; Samuel McLaughlin Princess. Steamer Mattano will leave Fulton Market slip at 1 P. M., connecting with cars at Hunters' Point 1:30 P. M., for the Course; James slip ferry leave boats every half hour, connecting with all the trains. Special train leaves Hunters' Point at 7:30 P. M., on the arrival of James slip and Thirty fourth street ferry boats. Pleasant drives to the Course—Eighty-sixth street ferry, Astoria, Thirty-fourth street, through Jackson avenue, Twenty third and Tenth street ferries, through Newtown, Houston, Grand street and Peck slip ferries, through Williamsburg. Stages from Eighty-sixth and Thirty-fourth street ferries to the Course. Members stands reserved for ladies.
JOSEPH CROCHERON, Manager.

FOR THE GREAT RACE BETWEEN FLORA TEMPLE and Princess on Tuesday, May 21, three boats will be run on the Thirty-fourth street ferry.

THE TURF.—FASHION COURSE.—BY RAIL FROM New York.—An extra train will be run from Hunter's Point to Fashion Course Depot on Tuesday next, May 21, at 2½ P. M., expressly for the accommodation of those who wish to attend the great trot between Flora Temple and Princess.
This train will return as soon as the race is finished.
Fare 25 cents each way.
The steamer Mattano will also run the usual trip from Fulton Market slip at 1 o'clock P. M., connecting with the cars at Hunter's Point at 1:30; also, the regular train from Hunter's Point at 11 A. M.
The ferries from the foot of Thirty-fourth street, East River, and James slip, are running constantly between New York and Hunter's Point.

UNION COURSE, L. I.—TROTTING—ON WEDNESDAY, May 22, at 3 o'clock, a match for $500, mile heats, best 3 in 5, in harness. Joe Cook names s. m. Harriet Lane; owner names gr. g. Admission 50 cents.
SHAW & WHITE, Proprietors.

THE CELEBRATED TROTTING STALLION, GEORGE M. PATCHEN, will stand for Mares on the Dykeman Farm, near Kingsbridge, New York city, until July, 1861. Terms $100 the season. WM. WALTERMIRE, Washington Drove Yard, New York.

TROTTING STALLION JUPITER, WINNER OF THE first premium at the great National Horse Show, Springfield, Mass., last September, will stand this season at LUFF & CROCHERON'S, corner of 110th street and Harlem lane, at $50, payable in advance.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

A FAST YOUNG MARE FOR SALE—SIX YEARS OLD this spring, 15½ hands, dapple gray; sound, kind and gentle; bred from the best trotting stock in the country, pure Morgan and Messenger; pedigree, &c., guaranteed; perfectly broke, not been trained, can show very fast. The present owner purchased her in the country, from the gentleman who raised her, about two months since. Call at the stable, Lafayette place, near Astor place.

A CARRIAGE, WAGON AND HORSE FOR SALE.—Caleche, made by Lawrence, in good order; a double box Wagon, seats for six persons, front seat elevated and wheels turn under, light running and easy riding, used but four months, most of the time in the country, as good as new; made to order by one of the best city makers; a Morgan chestnut Horse, 15½ hands high, very stylish, a splendid driver both single and double. All will be sold very cheap. Apply at the Excelsior Stables, Thirtieth street, first west of Sixth avenue.

A VERY HANDSOME PAIR OF CARRIAGE OR LIGHT Wagon Horses for sale, 15½ hands high; will trot together in 3½ minutes; beautiful style and action. Will be sold cheap. Apply to JOHN McCLEARA, stable No. 7 East Twenty second street.

ALDERNEY CATTLE AND CHINESE SHEEP MAY BE seen at the farm of the subscriber at South Orange, New Jersey. For sale by WM. REDMOND, 46 Barclay street.

A FIRST CLASS DURHAM COW FOR SALE.—WARranted to milk 27 quarts per day and make 12 lbs. of butter per week, or no sale. Call at 166 East Twenty fifth street.

CARRIAGES FOR SALE.—A LIGHT FOUR SEAT Rockaway; has been but little used, and in perfect order; also, a light Buggy Wagon. Apply at Metropolitan stables, corner of Prince and Crosby streets.

FOR SALE.—TWO OF THE FINEST COUPE HORSES in New York city, without any exception. One pair, five and six years old; perfectly green, and can trot together in three minutes sure. Two pair of coach and three single Horses. The above stock is first class, just in from the northern part of this State, and will be offered at very low prices, to make quick sales. Can be seen at the Metropolitan stables, corner Prince and Crosby streets.

FOR SALE.—A FINE PAIR OF MULES, WARRANTED sound and kind in every respect. Sold for want of use. Apply at 21 Cortlandt street.

FOR SALE.—A LIGHT LEATHER TOP WAGON, IN first rate order, made by Watson, Philadelphia; also, a single Harness, nearly new. The owner has no use for them. Will sell them cheap. Apply at the Riding School, corner of Twenty-sixth street and Sixth avenue.

FOR SALE.—AT LESS THAN HALF HER VALUE, A bay Vermont Morgan Mare, 15½ hands high, 6 years old; sound, kind, handsome, and can trot 15 miles within an hour; is also a good family horse. Apply at 98 Bowery.

FOR SALE.—AT STABLE, NO. 223 MERCER STREET, a Jagger Wagon complete, with pole and shafts, shifting back, &c. Price $70.

FOR SALE.—ONE SIX SEAT GERMANTOWN ROCKAway, made by Adams, of Harlem; has been used one season; one top Wagon, made by Brewster; also, a two seat Wagon, all in good order. Apply at Montague's stables, 66 and 68 West Twenty-third street.

FOR SALE.—A BEAUTIFUL PAIR OF DAPPLE GRAY Horses, 16 hands high, kind, and every way right; very stylish; belonging to a gentleman having no use for them. To be seen at any time, at No. 72 East Twenty-sixth street.

FOR SALE.—A SPLENDID PAIR OF MATCHED Ponies, five years old, fifteen hands high; sold on account of the owner having no use for them. Apply at the carriage factory, corner of Thirty-sixth street and Broadway.

HEDROGI, SICKLANI GIDRAN, NEW JERSEY AND MAJOR LOW, Will be found during the season at the stables of the undersigned, at Fordham, Westchester county. Special attention is called to the two Arabian horses, for the propagation of splendid saddle horses.
CHAS. W. BATHGATE & CO., Fordham.
LEWIS B. BROWN, 31 Chambers street.

HORSE, WAGON AND HARNESS FOR SALE.—THE Horse is a dark bay, 16 hands, and very stylish; can trot in three minutes, single or double; would be a very fine horse for a coupe. The Wagon and Harness have been in use but little. Apply at the private stable 67 East Sixteenth street.

ROCKAWAY CARRIAGE FOR SALE.—A NEW SIX seat Rockaway Carriage, made by a first class maker, and will be sold a bargain, and at much less than manufacturers price, to close an account.
A. B. VANNEST & CO., 80 Warren, and 120 Chambers st.

TWO CLOSE CARRIAGES FOR SALE—ONE LIGHT Carriage, suitable for country use; made by Parker. One heavy Carriage, suitable for city use; made by Gould, of Albany. They are in good order, and will be sold for one-quarter what they cost. Inquire at 67 Wooster street, between Spring and Broome streets.

WAGONS.—A SUPERIOR LIGHT RUNNING WAGON, with pole and shafts, to carry four persons, a stylish vehicle; also, a light top Wagon, both built by Wood Brothers in best manner. Apply at King's stable, Forty first street, East of Madison avenue.

THE TRADES.

AMBROTYPIST—WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, A GOOD operator who can come well recommended. Call this day at Burns' gallery, 275 6th av., N. Y.

PAINTERS WANTED—A FEW GOOD WORKMEN. Inquire of Thomas Monaghan, at the paint store, 471 3d av., corner of 34th st.

WANTED A BREAD FOREMAN; ALSO ONE TO TAKE charge of cake. None need apply but those who understand their business in all its branches and are strictly sober, with good reference for the same, at 96 6th av.

CLOTHING.

A BETTER CHANCE THAN EVER FOR $3,000 worth of cast off Clothing, wanted to purchase, for San Francisco, California. Ladies and gentlemen, if you wish to get a fair price for your Clothes, Carpets and Furniture, the best you can do is to send a note to B. MINTZ, 276 Seventh avenue, where you may be convinced you will be dealt with to your satisfaction. Ladies attended to by Mrs. Mintz. N. B.—I have removed from 79 Sixth avenue to 276 Seventh avenue, between Twenty seventh and Twenty eighth streets, east side.

A RARE CHANCE.—I WANT A LOT OF CAST OFF Clothing, Carpets and Furniture for the Western market. I promise to pay the highest price for them. Call or address a note to B. Mintz, No. 93 Seventh avenue, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets. Ladies attended by Mrs. Mintz.

A GREAT DEMAND FOR CLOTHING.—LADIES AND gentlemen—wanted, a lot of Cast Off Clothing, Furniture, Carpets, &c. I guarantee to pay the best price for the above named articles. Call on or address M. Abrahams, 233 Seventh avenue, between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth sts. Ladies attended by Mrs. A.

AN IMMENSE DEMAND FOR CAST OFF CLOTHING, Furniture, Carpets, Jewelry, &c.—We pay as follows:—For Silk Dresses, $5 to $40; for Coats, $3 to $20; for Pants, $2 to $6. A note addressed to A. Anhalt, 213 Seventh avenue, between Twenty-fourth and Twenty fifth streets, will be punctually attended to. Ladies attended by Mrs. Anhalt.

A GREAT DEMAND FOR CLOTHING.—LADIES AND gentlemen having any Cast Off Clothing, Furniture, Carpets and Jewelry, will receive the highest prices by calling on or addressing A. Harris, 166 Third avenue. Ladies attended by Mrs. Harris.

ATTENTION.—LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, IF YOU want to get the full value of your Cast Off Clothing, Furniture, Carpets and Jewelry, the best you can do is to send a note to F. HARRIS, 156 Seventh avenue. There you may be convinced you will be dealt with to your satisfaction. For Silk Dresses, from $7 to $30; for Coats, from $3 to $13; for Pants and Vests, from $1 upwards. Please don't forget, 156 Seventh avenue, near Twenty-first street. Ladies attended to by Mrs. Harris.

A POSITIVE PLACE FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN to secure the full value of their cast off Clothing, Furniture, Carpets, &c., by calling on or addressing H. HARRIS, No. 333 Bowery, opposite Fourth and Great Jones streets. Ladies attended by Mrs. Harris.

A BETTER CHANCE FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN to dispose of their cast off Clothing, Furniture, Carpets and Jewelry. I guarantee to pay 25 per cent more than any other dealer. Please call on or address J. ANHALT, 152 Seventh avenue, between Twentieth and Twenty-first streets. Ladies attended to by Mrs. Anhalt.

A BETTER PRICE PAID FOR LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S cast off Clothing, Furniture, Jewelry, Carpets, &c., than elsewhere. Ladies and gentlemen wishing to be dealt with to their satisfaction, are advised to address Hackett, 154 Seventh avenue, between Nineteenth and Twentieth streets. Ladies attended to by Mrs. H.

A TRUE FACT.—LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, I WANT stock for my new store, and will pay the highest price for ladies' and gentlemen's Left off Clothing, Furniture, Jewelry and Carpets. Send a note to Mrs. C. Levenstyn, 201 Seventh avenue, between Twenty-third and Twenty fourth streets. Gentlemen attended to by Mr. Levenstyn.

A GREAT QUANTITY OF CAST OFF CLOTHING, FURniture, Carpets, &c., wanted to supply the Western market. I pay as follows:—From $10 to $40 for Silk Dresses; Coats from $6 to $20; Pants from $2 to $5. Call on or address A. DUCAN, 2?3 Seventh avenue, between Twenty fourth and Twenty fifth streets. Will be punctually attended to. Ladies attended to by Mrs. D.

A CARD.—GENTLEMEN'S NEW AND LEFT OFF Clothing purchased for the Western market, in large or small lots, for which the full value will be paid at a gentleman by calling or sending to [illegible]. Please call at the store, or address Thos. D. Conroy, 44 Centre street.

THE WAR.

ATTENTION, COMPANY D, "NEW YORK'S OWN."—All members who have signed this company roll, and all others not yet mustered, will meet on Monday evening, May 20th, at Millemann's Hall, corner of Seventh avenue and Twenty sixth street, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of being inspected. Company B will assemble at Military Hall, 193 Bowery at 8 o'clock, for a preliminary muster. Prompt attendance is required, as the company can receive no more than are now on the roll. By order of
ALEXANDER MING, Col. Commandant.

BANNOCKBURN BATTALION.—BATTALION ORDERS No. 10. The attachment of the members of this battalion to the command of Col. C. Innes, Washington Volunteers, is proceeding with due regularity. The headquarters of the battalion will be removed on this day (Monday), May 20, to regimental headquarters, notice of which will be given through the press. Two non commissioned officers will be in attendance on Monday from 9 till 4 o'clock, to receive recruits. By order of Captain John Mason, Commandant.
ROBT. B. MASON, Orderly Sergeant.

BLUE FATIGUE CAPS.—1,000, OR MORE, ALL WOOL blue cloth fatigue caps for sale, made in the best style, and can be had with covers and capes to fit; also every description of military caps made to order, at the shortest notice, at 160 Broadway, up stairs.

BRITISH VOLUNTEER REGIMENT, CAPT. ROBERTson's Company, No. 6, will be inspected and sworn in to-morrow morning. Five vacancies for first class men.

COL. ALEX. MING'S REGIMENT,
"NEW YORK'S OWN,"
Will be mustered and march to quarters immediately.
RECRUITS WANTED.
[Extract from the Sunday Mercury.]
Col. Alexander Ming is raising a regiment called the "New York's Own." He is an old and experienced officer, and is deserving the assistance of the State authorities and the Union Defence Committee. No parent can entrust their boys to better hands than the old Knickerbocker Colonel.
Col. Ming is one of the oldest and best known of our citizens. He has held offices under every national and city government since our "young remembrance," without solicitation or courting. His efforts to raise a new regiment, in defence of his country, we are sure, will receive the plaudits, not only of the city of New York, but of the Union.
Gen. Yates, Commissary General of this station, says to Gov. Morgan:—Col. Ming will be an energetic commandant, and will do well if organized. I will be gratified if he could find a place.
General William Hall to Governor Morgan:—I trust that Col. Ming will be crowded in, if possible. I have known him as an efficient officer for years.
General Sandford writes to Governor Morgan:—Col. Ming was an officer of the First Division, and held command of the Thirteenth regiment, and was considered an excellent officer.
From Mayor Wood to Governor Morgan:—Col. Ming is a brave and accomplished officer, and worthy of your attention and assistance.
HEAD QUARTERS—MILITARY HALL, 193 BOWERY.
Rolls will also be found at his separate rendezvous, viz.:—
JOSEPH DENT'S, 60 William street, near Pine street.
MILLEMANN'S HALL, 217 Seventh avenue, corner of West Twenty sixth street.
JAMES ASPELL'S, 354 Eighth avenue, corner of Twenty-eighth street.
WILLIAM McCAGNEY'S, corner of Ninth avenue and West Fifty third street.
All persons (in good physical health), between the ages of 18 and 50, will be accepted.

CAMP ANDERSON, HEADQUARTERS COMPANY G, Second regiment, N. Y. S. M.—New York, May 18, 1861. Special Notice.—The following gentlemen have been appointed a committee to receive subscriptions in behalf of the families belonging to the members of said company:—Wm. Marks, 201 West Thirty eighth street, Wm. Mathias, 507 Eighth avenue, Dr. Fisher, 205 Seventh avenue, by whom all subscriptions will be thankfully received and acknowledged.
L. JARRELING, Captain.
JOS. WEINBERR, First Lieutenant.
OSCAR HOEFER, Second Lieutenant.

CAMP COOKERY AND HOSPITAL DIET FOR THE United States Volunteers.
"The publication of such works as the present, which is founded principally on Soyer's recipes, cannot but prove of invaluable assistance to the extemporised cooks who are called upon to meet the daily requisitions of camp life."—New York Herald. Price 15 cents.
FREDERIC A. BRADY, 24 Ann street.

EMPIRE CITY REGIMENT.
HEADQUARTERS, 594 BROADWAY, N. Y.
ORDER NO. 16.
The several Companies of this regiment will assemble at headquarters, 594 Broadway, on Monday, May 20, at one o'clock P. M. By order,
ANDREW SHEEHAN, Colonel.
H. Weldon, Adjutant.

EMPIRE CITY REGIMENT.
HEADQUARTERS, 594 BROADWAY, N. Y.
ORDER NO. 17.
The members of Captain Louis Bierals' Company, are hereby ordered to assemble at headquarters, 594 Broadway, on Monday, May 20, at one o'clock P. M. for the purpose of receiving their uniforms. By order
ANDREW SHEEHAN, Colonel.
H. Weldon, Adjutant.

LARGE FLAGS HALF PRICE.—FOUR SPLENDID twenty one feet Bunting Flags. Price reduced to $30, in order to close consignment. JOHN MILLER, Commission Merchant, 121 Pearl street.

MR. HERMAN WELLER, FENCING MASTER, BEGS leave to inform his pupils that he has removed to the Metropolitan Rooms, Nos. 158, 163 and 160 Hester street, second block from Second and Third avenue cars, or Fourth block from Fourth avenue cars. Mr. Weller will continue to give lessons in Broad Sword, Bayonet and Foil Fencing, also in the Manual of Arms of Heavy and Light Infantry. Mr. Weller refers to the officers of the Fourteenth regiment, Brooklyn.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS FOR TENTS.—I AM prepared to furnish 200 Tents per week, made in the best manner. 191 Pearl street, corner of Maiden lane.
C. JOHNSON.

RUBBER BLANKETS, KNAPSACKS, HAVERSACKS, Canteens, &c., for sale, at wholesale and retail, by the Rubber Clothing Company, manufacturers, 201 Broadway, New York.

RELIEF COMMITTEE, TWENTY-FIRST WARD.—THE undersigned, the Local Committee for the Twenty first ward, appointed by the Union Defence Committee for the relief of the families of needy volunteers, will meet at 433 Fourth avenue, every Tuesday and Friday, at 8 o'clock.
ANDRE FROMENT, | Committee.
ALMON W. GRISWOLD, |
STEPHEN P. RUSSEL, |
ALEX. BRANDON, |

SILK AND BUNTING FLAGS, ALL SIZES.—ON HAND and to order, every description of Military Standards, Staffs and Trimmings. HOJER & GRAHAM, manufacturers, 97 Duane street. Bunting for sale by the yard or piece.

THE LADIES OF NEW YORK CITY, AND MORE especially British residents, are respectfully informed that in the regiment of British Volunteers now forming in this city, there are many men in need of temporary aid, in the shape of under clothing. All such contributions will be thankfully acknowledged, at the headquarters, 19 East Houston street, New York.

TO ARMY PURVEYORS.—GUINNESS' STOUT, IN cases of six dozen bottles, securely packed, superior quality, for sale by G. B. HAUGHT, agent for Messrs. Guinness, Dublin, 127 Pearl street, New York.

12TH REGIMENT N. Y. S. T.—MANY OF THE PRIvates of this regiment, now on duty in Washington, are in need of extra under clothing, socks, shoes and other necessaries not provided by the service.
Merchants, and others desirous of contributing to their relief, can send articles to the Twelfth regiment headquarters, 651 Broadway, third story, care of
Lieutenant Colonel HENRY A. WEEKS.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

ON DEMANDE—UNE BONNE D'ENFANTS SUISSE OU française protestante, sachant bien coudre et tailler les robes. S'adresser au 28 West 14me rue.

MUSICAL.

A MAGNIFICENT SEVEN OCTAVE PIANOFORTE FOR sale; richly carved legs and case, round corners, full iron plate, lined with satinwood, overstrung bass, inlaid with pearl, and pearl keys; made to order for the present owner by best city makers, and fully warranted for three years; been in use but six months; cost $650, will be sold for $350, including stool and cover; also elegant drawing room Suite, cost $300, for $140. Inquire at 70 West Twenty-sixth street, near Sixth avenue.

A PIANO FOR SALE, VERY CHEAP, ON ACCOUNT of leaving the city. Inquire at 114 MacDougal street, in the rear, of H. WILLIAMS. Price $45—worth $75. N. B. Furniture for sale. Inquire from 10 o'clock A. M. till 12, and from 5 to 7 P. M.

A LADY, AN EXPERIENCED AND THOROUGH INstructress on the Piano and in Singing, desires to obtain pupils, on moderate terms for the summer season; is willing to make an arrangement to go twice a week to a village or country place to give instructions; the most unexceptionable references given as to capacity and character. Address M. P., station G, 1,329 Broadway.

A YOUNG LADY OF EDUCATION, WHO SPEAKS English, German and Spanish, and understands French and music, also all branches of housekeeping, is desirous of obtaining a situation as governess. Has no objection to go to any foreign country or island. Please address Lady, R. L. L., Station D.

A SEVEN OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANOFORTE FOR sale for $160, manufactured by William Gulpe, and only been in use three months; cost, originally, $300; is sold to pay advances. Apply to GEORGE HOLBROOK, 609 Broadway.

A BARGAIN.—PRICE $175, COST $400 WHEN NEW, magnificent rosewood seven octave Pianoforte, four round corners, finished back, scalloped Keys, &c.; splendid tone; best city makers, and all modern improvements. Apply at the residence 23 Third street, between Bowery and Second avenue.

A LADY DESIRES AN ENGAGEMENT IN A CHURCH either as Soprano or Alto. Address Soprano, Union square Post office.

CHICKERING & SONS'
GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
694 Broadway, New York.

GUITAR AND SINGING—NAPOLEON W. GOULD, 53 Fourth avenue, near Tenth street, enables his pupils in a few lessons, to accompany songs and play effectively, the most admired compositions. Foster's new songs just published for Guitar, by Gould.

LIGHTE & BRADBURY'S
New Scale, Overstrung Bass,
Patent Insulated, full Iron Frame,
GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOFORTES, 421 Broome street.
What everybody says must be true. Everybody says they are the best, therefore they must be the best.

MAGNIFICENTLY CARVED ROSEWOOD PIANOforte, 7½ octave, pearl keys, &c., for $250, cost $450; one splendid 7 octave for $190, cost $400; one for $120; one 6½ for $60. New Pianos from $120 to $300 at 127 Twenty-first street, near Third avenue. R. GONZALES.

OTTO MULLER, TEACHER OF THE PIANOFORTE and Singing, 821 Broadway, corner of Twenty-first street. Particular attention given to beginners. Please call in the forenoon.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, ALEXANDRE ORGANS, AND all kinds of Musical Instruments, sheet Music, Music books, and all kinds of musical merchandise; at the lowest possible prices. Second hand Pianos at great bargains, from $25 to $150. One 7 octave second hand, front round corners, fancy legs, fretwork desk, and overstrung, for $175. Pianos and Melodeons to rent, and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway, New York.

THE "IRISH BRIGADE QUADRILLES," PRICE FIFTY cents, with a splendid likeness of Major O'Reilly, surrounded by flags, &c. It is dedicated to Colonel Corcoran and the Sixty ninth regiment, and is perhaps the handsomest music title page ever issued. The music is spirited and well arranged by T. D. Sullivan. Only a limited number issued, at DALY'S, 419 Grand street.

$225.—ONE OF THE MOST SUPERB SEVEN OCtave rosewood Pianos for sale, in consequence of the times; elegantly finished, with four round corners, rich carved legs, richest carvings all round, and magnificent throughout, the back being the same as the front; rich, powerful tone; city makers of highest celebrity; cost $500; fully warranted. Apply at 678 Sixth avenue, near Fortieth street, day or evening, for four days. Also, for sale at half price, a Parlor Suit rosewood Furniture in silk, superb Gas Fixtures, French Plate Pier Glass, &c.

FINANCIAL.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO., BANKERS, NO. 50 WALL street, New York, issue letters of credit to travellers, available in all parts of Europe, through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples, and their correspondents.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMpany.—Notice is hereby given that the time for funding the unsecured indebtedness of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Company, according to the proposition contained in the last report of the company, is limited to July 1, 1861. The holders of the river line bonds, income bonds, dividend bonds and bills payable of said company, are notified to present them to be exchanged for the new bonds of the company, of the denomination of $500, now ready for delivery at office of the company, in Cleveland, or at H. C. KINGSLEY'S, No. 23 William street, New York.
J. N. McCULLOUGH, President and Receiver.
Cleveland, May 15, 1861.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, MAY 14, 1861.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of five (5) per cent out of the earnings of the Company, payable to the stockholders at this office, on Wednesday, 22d inst. The transfer books are closed, and will be reopened on the 24th inst. By order of the Board.
E. L. MERCHANT, Sec'y.

STOCKS WANTED.—PARTIES HAVING STOCKS OF defunct companies, such as Florence and Keyport Land Company, North Carolina Copper Company, St. Lawrence Mining Company, Portsmouth Dry Dock Company, Edgeworth Company, &c., and willing to sell the same at very low prices, may find a purchaser by addressing Land Agent, box 1,721 Post office, N. Y., stating the description and quantity of stock, and price asked.

THE NEW NINE MILLION LOAN.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT, May 11, 1861.
Sealed proposals will be received at this Department until twelve o'clock noon of Tuesday, the 21st day of May, now current, for the remainder of stock of the United States, to be issued under the act of Congress approved 8th February last, amounting to eight millions nine hundred and sixty-four thousand dollars. This stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent per annum, payable semi-annually on the first days of January and July in each year, and will be reimbursable in twenty years from the first day of January last. The proposals must state the sum offered for each hundred dollars of stock, and must be for one or more thousands of dollars without fractions. One per cent of the amount offered must be deposited with the Treasurer of the United States at Washington, or with an Assistant Treasurer at Boston, Philadelphia or New York, subject to the order of the Secretary of the Treasury, and the certificate showing such deposit must accompany the offer. The act reserves to the Secretary the right to decline bids not regarded as advantageous to the United States. The amounts payable under the accepted offers for this loan must be deposited with the Treasurer of the United States or an Assistant Treasurer at Boston, New York or Philadelphia, on or before the twenty fifth day of May now current; but if any accepted bidder shall desire to deposit at any other point, his request will be considered. On the receipt here of the proper certificates showing such deposit, certificates of inscribed stock will be issued to the successful bidders, or their assignees, for the amounts to which they may be entitled, in sums of one thousand, five thousand and ten thousand dollars each, as may be required. Inscribed stock so issued will carry interest from the date of such deposit, and will be transferable on the books of the Treasury, agreeably to the regulations of the Department. Should any accepted bidder desire certificates of stock, with coupons of semi annual interest attached thereto, they will be issued accordingly, in sums of one thousand dollars each, with coupons attached for interest from the first day of July next. Such coupon stock, instead of being transferable on the books of the Treasury, may be assigned and transferred by delivery. The interest on such coupon stock from the date of the deposit therefor to the first day of July next will be paid on that day to the accepted bidder, or his assigns or attorney, by the depository with whom the principal was deposited. The proposals under this notice should be endorsed on the envelope "Proposals for Loan of 8th February, 1861," and addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury; or they may be put under cover to the Assistant Treasurer at New York, who will forward them to this Department. They should be sent in season to be opened and decided at the time above stated. The preliminary deposit of one per cent required from all bidders, will be included in the final deposit of successful bidders, and will be directed to be immediately returned to unsuccessful bidders.
S. P. CHASE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

NOTICE.
The time for receiving proposals under the foregoing advertisement is extended until Saturday, the 25th instant. Any bidders may propose in the alternative for bonds of the description above set forth at any specified rate, or for an equal amount of Treasury notes at any rate not below par. Such Treasury notes being receivable for public dues or convertible into twenty years six per cent bonds, or redeemable in two years at the option of the holder. If any bidder prefers to make a separate offer for bonds or Treasury notes it will be considered.
The offers considered most advantageous to the United States will be accepted. All amounts payable under accepted offers must be deposited with the Treasurer or an Assistant Treasurer on or before the first day of June next, or if preferred, one-third may be deposited on or before the first; one-third on or before the tenth, and the remaining third on or before the twentieth of June next.
S. P. CHASE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK, 429 CANAL STREET, corner of Varick.—Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2, and from 5 to 7 P. M. Deposits of 10 cents to $5,000 received. Six per cent interest allowed on sums of $500 and under, and five per cent on larger sums.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
G. S. Chapin, Secretary.

$1,000 WANTED IMMEDIATELY—BY A RESPONsible manufacturer, for six months or one year. A liberal bonus will be paid, and one or two patents assigned as security (for which $5,000 have been refused). The money is wanted to get out a new article. Address Manufacturer, box 105 Herald office.

$20,000 TO LOAN—IN SUMS OF $5,000, ON IMproved property. None but principals need apply. Address P., box 3,463 Post office.

$10,000.—WANTED—TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS on bond and mortgage on improved real estate, in the country, worth $30,000, with a chattel mortgage on personal property in this city worth $20,000. An additional bonus will be paid. For further particulars address J. B., Jr., Herald office.

ASTROLOGY.

A BONA FIDE ASTROLOGIST, THAT EVERY ONE can depend on, is Madame WILSON, who tells the object of your visit as soon as you enter her room. Madame Wilson is, without exception, the greatest astrologist that ever was known. She will invoke the powers of her wonderful science and tell all the events of your past, present and future life, and will warn you of danger and bring success out of the most perilous undertakings. Madame Wilson is also in possession of the celebrated magic charms. No. 139 Allen street, over the bakery, between Houston and Stanton streets. Charge for ladies and gentlemen, fifty cents.

ASTONISHING AND MOST WONDERFUL.—MADAME MORROW, seventh daughter, born with a caul and gift of foresight, tells how soon and often you will marry, and all concerns of life, even your very thoughts. She guarantees those who visit her will not regret it. Fee 25 cents. 154 Ludlow, six doors from Houston street. Gentlemen not admitted.

MADAME RAY, NO. 200 SEVENTH AVENUE, NEAR Twenty-seventh street, surprises all who visit her. The sick, troubled and unlucky should test her power. She tells your very thoughts, lucky numbers, losses. Ladies 25 cents; gents 50 cents.

MRS. H. ROEDER, 111 FOURTH STREET, IS THE only true Clairvoyant, renowned Seer and gifted lady in the city; revealer of all affairs through life, past, present and future events; gives true and correct information on health, wealth, love affairs, journeys, law suits, difficulty in business, absent friends, sickness, &c. Thousands of visitors can witness the truth of her correct revelations during the past sixteen years. Remember her residence, 111 Fourth street, near Tenth street.

MADAME HARVEY CAN INFORM HER MANY friends and the public of all the events of life. If you wish the truth give her a call, at 238 Rivington street, near Sheriff. Ladies, 25 cents. Gentlemen not admitted. Hours from 9 till 8.

N. B.—WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE CELEbrated Mme. PREWSTER, who has been consulted by thousands in this and other cities with entire satisfaction. She feels confident she has no equal. She tells the name of future wife or husband and that of her visitor. If you wish truth, give her a call at No. 251 Third avenue, above Twenty-first street. Ladies, 50c.; gentlemen, $1.

SPIRITUALISM.—MR. FREDERICK ROSS, OF PHILAdelphia, is at present stopping at 114 Prince street, near Greene, where he can be consulted on any affairs of life, at all hours, day and evening.

WHO WOULD NOT GO WHERE FORTUNE IS!—GO YE, see Miss WELLINGTON, the great English prophetess, the best of all, and cannot be excelled. Can be consulted, personally or by letter, on all affairs of life, concerning law suits, journeys, absent friends, love, courtship, marriage, health, wealth and who will reclaim drunken and unfaithful husbands. Miss W. is the only person in this city who has the genuine Roman and Arabian talismans for love, good luck and all business affairs, and are guarantees for life. Delay not to consult this naturally gifted and beautiful young lady. Lucky numbers given. Highly respectable city references. Can be seen at her residence, 191 Sixth avenue, opposite Eighth street.

DENTISTRY.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH—ONLY $5 FOR BEAUTIFUL and substantial sets, on pure silver, or fine gold and platina, with continuous gums, $25; single teeth, $1; teeth filled and extracted without the least pain; bone filling only 50 cents. All work warranted. Office 138 Sixth avenue, between Tenth and Eleventh streets.
DR. LUTHER, Dentist.

ARTIFICIAL BONE FILLING, FOR DECAYED TEETH, put in while soft, without pressure or pain; aching teeth or mere shells can be filled with it by the discoverer, JAMES PEARSON, M. D. Rooms 659 Broadway, west side, one door above Seventeenth street.

REVOLUTION!—WAR PRICES!—BEAUTIFUL PAtent "Gumotype" Teeth.—Gold sets from $33; Rubber, $10; Amber, $12; Silver, $8; single teeth, $1. Guaranteed first class dentistry. Five premiums awarded. Established 1840. Dr. MANSON'S National Gallery of Teeth, sixth avenue, corner Twenty-second street.

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST DENTAL ESTAblishment in the United States.—N. S. GRIFFIN & BROS., Dentists, 375 Grand street, New York, and 237 Fulton street, Brooklyn, insert full or partial sets of Teeth on their Improved Atmospheric Pressure Plates without extracting the roots. On platina or gold, $25; silver or rubber, $10; partial sets on gold, $2 per tooth; silver, $1.

SPORTING.

FRANCIS BUTLER, NO. 3 PECK SLIP, HAS ALL THE Choice Breeds for sale and Stock; Butler's infallible Mange Cure and Flea Exterminator, 50 cents per bottle. Butler's "Breeding, Training, Diseases, &c., of Dogs," $1. Dogs Boarded, Trained, &c. Medicines for all diseases.

GREAT PEDESTRIAN SWEEPSTAKES RACES.—THE Executive Committee of the Fashion Pleasure Ground Association have made arrangements for the following four great sweepstakes races, open to all the world. The first to be a ten mile race for a purse of $300, given by the association, added to an inside sweepstakes entrance of $50 each; to come off on Monday, June 10, and entries to close May 24. Second race of five miles for a purse of $300, added to an inside sweepstakes entrance of $30 each; to close June 10, and be run June 17. Third race of one mile for a purse of $300, added to an inside sweepstakes entrance of $50 each; to close June 17, and be run June 24. Fourth race of four hundred and forty yards for a purse of $200, added to an inside sweepstakes entrance of $50 each; to close June 24, and be run July 1. All the above races to come off on the Fashion Course, L. I., and under the management of the association, by whom the judges and starters will be appointed. Three or more entries for each stake to make a race. Further particulars can be obtained at the office of Wilkes' Spirit of the Times.
JOSEPH CROCHERON, Manager.

NOTICE TO THOSE WHO WOULD LIKE TO SEE THE genuine game of Nine Pins played.—Come to the "Star of the West," 28 Eldridge street, four doors from Grand, on Monday afternoon, between two and three o'clock.
THOS. B. NEDLEYS.

SLOOP YACHT FOR SALE LOW—10 TONS, ALL COMplete in every particular; fast and safe; has a very large cabin. Apply to O. E. INGERSOLL'S largest and cheapest Boat and Car Bazaar in the world, 243 and 244 South st.

YACHT REBECCA FOR SALE.—SHE CAN BE SEEN at Greenpoint.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.
MONDAY EVENING, May 20,
THE INVISIBLE PRINCE,
THE INVISIBLE PRINCE,
Received nightly with enthusiastic applause by houses
CROWDED FROM PIT TO DOME.
The brilliant and beautiful
MRS. JOHN WOOD,
In three characters:
DON LEANDER,
APOLLO
and THE AMAZON.
MR. JEFFERSON, as THE INFANT FURIBOND,
With SONGS
and DANCES.
Mr. Jefferson will also appear in his laughable role of Hugh de Brass, in the new and successful farce of
A REGULAR FIX.
The public are respectfully informed that this is the
LAST WEEK
Of the engagement of
MRS. JOHN WOOD AND MR. JEFFERSON.
Seats can be secured for any of the six nights.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Sole Proprietors ... Messrs. G. L. Fox and J. W. Lingard.
MONDAY, MAY 20, 1861.
Engagement, for six nights only, of
LITTLE CORDELIA HOWARD,
AND HER PARENTS,
MR. AND MRS. G. C. HOWARD,
Who will appear to-night in the great drama of
TEN NIGHTS IN A BARROOM.
After which the roaring comic farce of
JOHN JONES OF THE WAR OFFICE,
And the romantic Melo-drama of
THE SMUGGLER'S DAUGHTER.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM IS THE FAVORITE resort these stirring times, for not only is it the most central and therefore the
BEST PLACE IN THE CITY TO SEE THE MILITARY,
which is now moving with alacrity towards the capital and consequently passing through our streets daily, but it is also the best place of amusement,
GIVING A GREATER VARIETY
than any other establishment known.
THE DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES ALONE
are every way equal to those given at other places where the price of admission is just double, to say nothing of the multitude of living wonders and curiosities, which now include
Relics from Fort Sumter,
The old Washington Flag,
Herr Driesbach, the Lion Tamer,
With Old Adams' Performing Bears,
The Great Grizzly Mammoth Bear Samson,
The Great Living black Sea Lion,
The Celebrated Swiss Bearded Lady,
Miss E. Reed, the Lilliputian Queen,
The Remarkable Albino Family,
The Curious and Amusing What Is It?
The Wonderful Living Happy Family,
The Den of Living Monster Snakes,
The Living Seal, 850,000 Curiosities, &c.
The new and splendid national drama,
ANDERSON, THE PATRIOT OF SUMTER,
and also the popular and interesting piece entitled
THE CROSS OF GOLD, OR THERESA'S VOW,
every Afternoon and Evening at 3 and 7½ o'clock.
Admission to all only 25 cents; children under 10, 15 cents.

BRYANTS' MINSTRELS,
MECHANIC'S HALL, 472 Broadway, above Grand st.
Monday, May 20, and every night during the week.
CROWDED HOUSES. IMMENSE SUCCESS OF
THE RUGGED PATH,
THE RUGGED PATH, RUGGED PATH,
OR, THEY WOULD BE SONS OF MALTA.
SONS OF MALTA. SONS OF MALTA. SONS OF MALTA.
EPH HORN AND DAN BRYANT,
As the candidates for initiation and their Plantation scenes.
Doors open at 7; curtain rises at 8 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents.

BROOKLYN ATHENEUM.
MISS ISABELLA HINKLEY
Begs leave to announce to her friends and the public that she will give her first and only concert in Brooklyn on
THURSDAY, MAY 23.
On which occasion she will be assisted by Signor
BRIGNOLI,
ARDIVANI and SUSINI.
Positively their farewell appearance in America before their departure for Europe on the 25th inst., in the Kangaroo.
HERR DOEBLER,
The eminent Violinist.
The whole under the direction of Signor MUZIO.
Tickets to all parts of the Hall, $1. For sale at Frost's Music Store, Fulton street; J. E. Lent, 350 Fulton street, opposite City Hall; Ross's Atlantic street; Sibell's 12 Wall street; Scharfenberg & Luis', corner Ninth street and Broadway; Firth, Pond & Co., 547 Broadway, and at the Everett House.
Particulars in small bills.

LLOYD'S MINSTRELS.—COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT of W. ALVIN LLOYD to-night.

HITCHCOCK'S
NATIONAL CONCERT HALL.
HITCHCOCK'S
NATIONAL CONCERT HALL,
173 NEW CANAL STREET.
"The oldest established Concert Room in America."
"The best talent in the city will be found at this Concert Hall."
"Licensed for Dramatic and other performances."
COMIC AND SENTIMENTAL SINGING
NEGRO MINSTRELSY AND BURLESQUE.
ELEGANT DANCING.
First appearance this evening of the charming and popular Vocalist,
MISS ANNIE LEE.
MISS ANNIE LEE.
First appearance this evening of the fascinating Danseuse,
MLLE. ROSSETTA.
MLLE. ROSSETTA.
A CARD.—In consequence of the number of inquiries, W. HITCHCOCK has the pleasure to announce that he will make his reappearance this evening, and sing, in character, his highly popular, laughable and original
Comic Song of
PUNCH AND JUDY,
PUNCH AND JUDY,
PUNCH AND JUDY,
as originally performed by him with tremendous success. To those whose good fortune it has been to witness this truly interesting show in the little village called London, it must, indeed, be a treat to refresh their ideas in witnessing the truly wonderful representation of W. Hitchcock's
Successful Comic Song of
PUNCH AND JUDY,
PUNCH AND JUDY,
and exclaim, not in the language of Shakspere, but of poor Punch:—
"Pity, pray, the downfall of poor Punch and Judy,
And think of the days when you laughed at merry Punch."
Come one, come all and procure your seats early, and enjoy
FOUR HOURS' ENTERTAINMENT FOR 10 CENTS,
FOUR HOURS' ENTERTAINMENT FOR 10 CENTS,
AT
HITCHCOCK'S NATIONAL CONCERT HALL.

BROADWAY MUSIC HALL,
BROADWAY MUSIC HALL,
483 AND 485
483 AND 485
483 AND 485
483 AND 485
Broadway, one door below Broome street.
THIS ESTABLISHMENT
THIS ESTABLISHMENT
WILL OPEN
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ON, ON, ON, ON, ON, ON, ON, ON, ON, ON, ON, ON, ON
WEDNESDAY, MAY 22,
WEDNESDAY, MAY 22,
WEDNESDAY, MAY 22,
WEDNESDAY, MAY 22,
UNDER THE ABOVE TITLE,
UNDER THE ABOVE TITLE,
UNDER THE ABOVE TITLE,
UNDER THE ABOVE TITLE,
And in a style of magnificence unprecedented in the annals of New York amusements.
THE COMPANY
THE COMPANY
THE COMPANY
THE COMPANY
THE COMPANY
THE COMPANY
Will be composed of first class artists in every department, which for talent, number, and variety will surpass everything ever attempted in New York.
ROBERT W. BUTLER, sole Lessee and Proprietor.

LLOYD'S MINSTRELS.—COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT of W. ALVIN LLOYD to-night.

A FIRST CLASS VOCALIST DESIRES AN ENGAGEment for concert, oratorio or operatic singing. Address Vocalist, Union square Post office.

CHARLES A. MORRA'S SECOND GRAND CONCERT will be given at Dodworth's Academy, 806 Broadway, Tuesday, May 21, 1861. Tickets 50 cents. Sold at the door on the above evening commencing at eight o'clock.

MADAME ANNA BISHOP'S
CHAMBER CONCERTS,
Open every evening, at the STUYVESANT INSTITUTE, 659 Broadway.
Admission 50 cents and 25 cents.

LLOYD'S MINSTRELS.—COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT of W. ALVIN LLOYD to night.

BRILLIANT SUCCESS OF THE
NEWARK OLYMPIC MUSIC HALL.
First class Amusements.
Newark public delighted.
Novelty the order of the day.
GRAND MATINEE ENTERTAINMENT
For ladies and children every
SATURDAY, COMMENCING MAY 25.
Children half price.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED—IGNORANCE EXPOSED—Fallacies unmasked.—Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide informs the debilitated and diseased, including those who are ignorant of the cause of their ill health and who have been disappointed in their physician, of the most certain and convenient mode of cure. Mailed for $1 by RICHARDSON, No. 1 Vesey street; DEXTER & CO., 113 Nassau street, New York, and JOHNSON, 70 State street, Chicago, or the author, 647 Broadway, up stairs. Treatment daily, and 7 to 9 Thursday evening.

DR. HUNTER HAS FOR THIRTY YEARS CONFINED his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, Dr. Hunter's Red Drop, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless the remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere than at the old office, No. 3 Division street. Book for nothing that treats of the evil effects of early abuse.

DR. RALPH'S OFFICES, NO. 110 CROSBY STREET. Hours from 10½ till 2, and 6 till 9, Sundays excepted.

DR. CORBETT HAS REMOVED FROM 13 DUANE street to 20 Centre street, near Chambers street, where he can be consulted privately on certain diseases. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New York University (Medical College); see his Diploma in his office. Private entrance, 5 City Hall place.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE STREET, MAY BE CONsulted on all diseases of a certain nature. Twenty-eight years exclusively devoted to these complaints enable him to warrant a cure in all cases. The victims of misplaced confidence in medical pretenders can call, with a certainty of being radically cured, or no pay.

DR. WARD'S GREAT REMEDIES.—THE UNFORTUnate's Friend, &c., price $1, are the unfailing reliance. Office 12 Laight street. Open till 10 P. M.

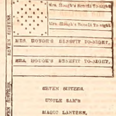
DR. WARD TREATS ALL FEMALE DISEASES WITH unapproached success. His Great Benefactor—price $1. Office 12 Laight street, near Canal.

IF YOU ARE SUFFERING, CONSULT DR. WARD, 12 Laight street, corner of Canal. Early application to him will prevent much suffering.

PROFESSOR RESTELL, NO. 160 CHAMBERS STREET, can be consulted as usual, or by letter to box 2,350 Post office, No. 5 Harrison avenue.

AMUSEMENTS.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
MONDAY EVENING, MAY 20, 1861,
THE
ANNUAL BENEFIT
OF
MRS. LOTTY HOUGH,
On which occasion will be presented
FOR THE
ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-FIRST NIGHT,
Having already been witnessed by more than
ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY THOUSAND PEOPLE,
The highly popular Extravaganza, the
SEVEN SISTERS.



SEVEN SISTERS.
UNCLE SAM'S
MAGIC LANTERN,
NEW UNION TABLEAUX,
THE WAKING OF COLUMBUS,
THE UNION AND ITS PROSPERITY,
WASHINGTON AND HIS ARMY
CROSSING THE DELAWARE.
This picture, composed entirely of
LIFE FIGURES,
is one of the most beautiful tableaux vivant ever witnessed upon the American stage.
COLUMBIA AT WASHINGTON'S TOMB,
THE HAPPY PLANTATION HOME,
THE THIRTY-FOUR STATES IN UNION,
CALHOUN'S DREAM,
AND
WASHINGTON'S ARMY AT VALLEY FORGE,
DESOLATION OF THE UNION.
THE
APOTHEOSIS OF WASHINGTON AND THE UNION,
And concluding with the great scene,
THE BIRTH OF THE BUTTERFLY
IN THE BOWER OF FERNS.
NOTICE.
MONDAY, MAY 20, 1861,
BENEFIT OF
MRS. LOTTY HOUGH.

GRAND PATRIOTIC MUSICAL FESTIVAL,
BY MR. GEORGE F. BRISTOW,
IN AID OF THE
VOLUNTEER FUND,
AT THE
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 25, 1861.
Thousands of our citizens would be glad to contribute their quota towards maintaining the integrity of the Union, who do not know in what way to make such contribution available. This concert is given solely for the benefit of the volunteer fund, and affords an opportunity to all for contributing, as the price of the tickets is fixed at the low figure of fifty cents to all parts of the house. Nearly all the best artists in the city have volunteered their services for the occasion, among whom are the following:—
MISS ISABELLA HINKLEY,
MADAME ANNA BISHOP,
MISS M. BRAINERD,
SIGNOR MUZIO,
MR. AYNSLIE COOK,
MR. J. R. THOMAS,
MR. S. B. MILLS,
PROF. T. J. EBEN,
PROF. W. DOEHLER, &c.
Particulars will be announced on Wednesday.
JOHN A. DIX, Chairman Committee.
Edward Walker, Secretary.

LLOYD'S MINSTRELS.—COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT of W. ALVIN LLOYD to night.

"THE NORTH."
CHURCH'S PICTURE
OF
ICEBERGS.
Exhibited for the Benefit of the Patriotic Fund, at Goupil's, 772 Broadway.
J. McCLURE, Publisher.

LLOYD'S MINSTRELS.
NIBLO'S SALOON.
THE BEST BAND IN THE WORLD.
MONDAY, MAY 20, AND EVERY NIGHT DURING THE WEEK.
First appearance of
FRANK LESLIE, the favorite Ballad Singer,
ALBERT JONES, the Iron Banjoist, and
NED DAVIS, the eccentric Comedian.
BILLY BIRCH, and all the Stars in favorite acts.
Doors open at 7. Commence at 8. Tickets 25 cents.

MADAME ANNA BISHOP,
THE FIRST OF LIVING VOCALISTS.
MADAME ANNA BISHOP'S CHAMBER CONCERTS,
At the Stuyvesant Institute, 659 Broadway, continuing to attract crowded and fashionable audiences. Engagements have been made with other artists of celebrity.
Miss COMSTOCK is re-engaged, and Mr. J. R. THOMAS, the celebrated barytone and distinguished composer, will make his first appearance this evening.
By particular request, Madame Bishop will sing Mr. Stephen C. Massett's new song—"Our Good Ship Sails To-Night." This song is received upon each occasion with the most enthusiastic applause.
Musical Director and Conductor..........Mr. A. SEDGWICK.
Doors open at 7½ o'clock; the concert begins at 8 precisely.
Admission 50 cents and 25 cents.

444 AMERICAN MUSIC HALL, 444.
AMERICAN MUSIC HALL, 444.
444 BROADWAY 444 BROADWAY 444.
444 BROADWAY 444.
GLORIOUS SUCCESS. GLORIOUS SUCCESS.
CROWDED HOUSES.
CROWDED HOUSES.
HUNDREDS UNABLE TO OBTAIN ADMISSION.
GREATEST HIT ON RECORD.
GREATEST HIT ON RECORD.
The great Equestrian Burlesque, composed and arranged by CHARLEY WHITE, entitled
MAZEPPA.
MAZEPPA.
MAZEPPA.
MAZEPPA.
MAZEPPA.
MAZEPPA.
In which he will introduce his beautiful trained pony Lady Washington.
CAST OF CHARACTERS.
POLES.
Castiron, of Hoboken, a darkey full of airs, living above his means..........J. H. Budworth
Count Coleslaw, some punks, and favorite of Castiron..........W. S. Budworth
Drolinsko, a busy body servant..........Billy Quinn
Sentinel, looking out for chicken thieves..........D. Carroll
Olinska, daughter of Castiron..........Annie Harrison
TARTARS.
Abder Khan, Cream of Tartar, and boss white washer of Jamaica, L. I..........S. Hart
Mazeppa, his son, under the assumed name of Rattinetto..........Charley White
Thamar, a conspirator..........R. Hart
Shepherdess of Long Island..........Millie Flora
ARGUMENT.
Act I.—Scene First—Interior Wall of Castiron's Garden, near Weehawken—Sentinel on Watch for Chicken Thieves—A Jolly Party inside—Late Serenade—Cold Night and Late Trespass—Attempted Assassination of Coleslaw—Arrest of Rattinetto—The Discovery—No Chance of Escape—Horrible Doom of the Assassin. Scene Second—Mountain Pass—Terrific Ledge of Rocks—Fulfilment of the Terrible Order—Rattinetto brought forth lashed to the fiery steed, and started on his mad career, bearing his prey up a frightful precipice of rugged mountain, pursued by Drolinska. End of Act I.
(Some two months are supposed to have elapsed between the first and second acts.)
Act II.—Scene First.—Abder Khan's Tent on Long Island—Mazeppa rescued from the Wild Horse—Comfortable Quarters after a Long Ride—Conspiracy of Thamar—Terrible Combat—The assassin Subdued—Refreshments much Needed—The Lucky Message of Drolinsko to Abder Khan, and Recognition of His Long Lost Son. Scene Second—Room in Abder Khan's House at Jamaica—A Great Deal of Talk About Nothing—Song and Love Matters between the Shepherdess and Drolinsko—Abder Khan's Preparation for Satisfaction and his Departure for Hoboken. Scene Third—Outer Wall of Castiron's Garden at Jersey—Intended Marriage of Olinska and the Count—Timely Arrival of Mazeppa—Marriage Ceremony Stopped—Discovery of Rattinetto—The Threat—Jersey Darkies Never Surrender—Then Pop Goes Your Weasel—Great Destruction and Triumph of Mazeppa—Grand Tableau.
CHARLEY WHITE, Acting Manager.
F. Van Olker, Musical Director.
Gallery, 10 cents; Parquet, 20 cents; Seats in Private Box, 50 cents.

LLOYD'S MINSTRELS.—COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT of W. ALVIN LLOYD to-night.

CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL
CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL
OR
PALACE OF GLASS,
PALACE OF GLASS,
585 BROADWAY.
The proprietors have great pleasure in announcing an engagement with the most celebrated and talented English Tenor Singer now in this country, who will commence on Wednesday next, 22d inst.,
WEDNESDAY, 22d,
WEDNESDAY, 22d.
FIRST NIGHT FIRST NIGHT
OF THE GREAT
TENOR,
TENOR,
TENOR,
MIRANDA, MIRANDA,
MIRANDA, MIRANDA,
MIRANDA, MIRANDA,
MIRANDA, MIRANDA,
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MIRANDA, MIRANDA,
MIRANDA, MIRANDA,
MIRANDA, MIRANDA,
MIRANDA.
In a variety of National and Operatic Songs.
SIG. CARLO'S
GRAND PANTOMIME GRAND PANTOMIME
of
MEPHISTOPHILES,
MEPHISTOPHILES,
Which has in the past week achieved such a great success, will be repeated every night until further notice.
J. H. OGDEN,
J. H. OGDEN,
J. H. OGDEN, J. H. OGDEN,
J. H. OGDEN, J. H. OGDEN,
J. H. OGDEN, J. H. OGDEN,
J. H. OGDEN, J. H. OGDEN,
THE IRISH AMBASSADOR,
And the acknowledged Prince of Comic Singers,
Every night as usual.
FOX & CURRAN, Proprietors.

LLOYD'S MINSTRELS.
NIBLO'S SALOON,
MONDAY EVENING, MAY 20.
GRAND COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT TO
W. ALVIN LLOYD.

THE GLASS BLOWERS ARE STILL EXHIBITING AT the Cooper Institute, every afternoon and evening. Doors open at 2½ o'clock; distribution of presents at 4. Evening exhibitions at 7½ o'clock; distribution at 9 o'clock. The celebrated low pressure glass steam engine is in constant operation during each entertainment. Admission 15 cts.; children half price.
WM. WOODRUFF, Manager.
E. A. TAFT, Agent.

BURTON DRAMATIC ASSOCIATION.—REGULAR meeting this (Monday) evening, at Military Hall, 193 Bowery. Punctual attendance requested from every member. Ladies and gentlemen desirous of joining may apply either personally or by letter as above. JOHN COOPER, Pres't.

IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE PARANA AT BOSTON.

The Letters of Marque Question in England.

The Significant Speech of Lord John Russell on the Subject.

The Southern Privateers and the British Cabinet,

&c., &c., &c.

The Galway steamer Parana, Captain Prowse, arrived at Boston on the morning of Saturday, the 18th inst., from St. Johns, N. F. She sailed from Galway on the 7th and from St. Johns on the 14th of May.

The Parana landed nine cabin and four hundred and thirty-nine steerage passengers in Boston.

Strange to say, the Parana, although a mail steamer, has not brought any regular newspaper mail, and very few European papers were found in the hands of her passengers. From these we have the following extracts from an editorial in the Dublin *Morning News* of May 7, on the subject of the American war crisis, with the pith of the second statement made in the English House of Commons by Lord John Russell relative to the position of England towards the privateers to be sent out under letters of marque by Jefferson Davis. The words of the speech are much more explicit than the telegraphic report from St. Johns, published in the Herald of Wednesday last, with respect to the intention of the British government to recognise the Southern confederacy as a belligerent power.

THE SOUTHERN PRIVATEERS.

Lord John Russell to Recognize the Rebel Letters of Marque.

[From the Boston Evening Transcript, May 18.]

The foreign papers received this morning by the steamer Parana give a more complete report than that sent by telegraph of the debate in Parliament on American affairs. Lord John Russell is reported to have said:—"As to the letters of marque, there was a precedent in the case of Greece when it separated from Turkey. *The right of that country to issue letters of marque was allowed, and the law officers of the crown, who had been consulted, had declared that such a right would belong to the Southern confederacy.*"

This is a very important statement, but it may only mean that Great Britain will not, like the United States, regard the Southern privateers as pirates. Pirates being the enemies of all civilized Powers, every nation is bound actively to assist in their destruction. Great Britain declines to take this ground; yet she may *none the less refuse to allow her ports to be used by Southern privateers, and her courts to adjudicate on prizes.* Meanwhile the London *Times* says that there are letters of marque in London.

[From the Dublin News, May 7.]

The exciting accounts which follow each other so rapidly from New York show that the crisis so long anticipated has at length arrived. The American question has now superseded all others in immediate interest. * * * * * The federal government has proclaimed a blockade of the Southern ports, but until they can cover 3,000 miles of seaboard with their cruisers, the blockade will not be what is called "effective," and the British Admiral on the station will protect British vessels in entering and leaving ports not effectively closed by a considerable naval force. *This matter may easily lead to a collision with United States ships of war, and very probably John Bull may not be unwilling to seize the present favorable opportunity for wiping off old scores.* On the other hand, it was thought that England would refuse to acknowledge the legality of the letters of marque issued by the President of the Confederate States, and would hold his government accountable for any loss or capture, under the authority of these letters, of British property sailing in American bottoms. This hope, however, has been disappointed. Privateering has been condemned by the unanimous voice of the civilized nations of Europe, the United States alone raising its voice in opposition to the condemnation. The South is so weak in naval resources that an energetic protest from the maritime powers would probably put a stop to the threatened renewal of this barbarous system of privateering, which, indeed, is little better than piracy. It is worth remarking, that one of the first writers who held up privateering to execration was an American, the famous Benjamin Franklin, next to Washington, the founder of the freedom and independence of the United States. His authority, however, does not seem to have much weight with Americans of the present day, as both Northerners and Southerners have declared for the continuance of this species of legal piracy. *The Times has been told that there are letters of marque now in London, and agents have arrived by the last steamer to make contracts for Armstrong guns, and all other warlike stores of the most recent invention.* "Both parties," says the writer, "will come into the markets of Europe and bid for men and ships. So far as privateering is concerned, the South will have the advantage. No adventurer would care to take service with the North, because there would be little or no prey. The South has no commerce, and its produce would be carried in neutral bottoms. The North, however, has ships upon every sea, and is a victim that will pay a plunderer. There are silk cargoes to be intercepted, even in the Eastern seas, and the treasures of California are to be met with afloat." *It is now quite plain that in this quarrel, despite all that has been said and written about slavery, England sides with the Confederated States.* She does so, indeed, compelled by the strongest motives of self interest. Her cotton manufactures cannot flourish, or even exist, without the usual supplies of raw material from the South. The North has just adopted a protectionist tariff very unfavorable to English interests, and, in resisting the enforcement and extension of this prohibitory tariff, the South is virtually fighting England's battle. Still more, the jealousy of the United States, as a maritime Power, is a fixed principle of British statesmanship; and we may be certain that the news of the blow just inflicted on a navy which, in some respects, was formidable to England, has given satisfaction, not loud, but deep to the great bulk of Englishmen. *It is so easy to bring about a collision, and, under present circumstances, it would be so safe and advantageous for England to pick a quarrel with the government of the United States, that we shall not be surprised to find her Majesty's government assuming a position with regard to this civil broil which may easily lead to war. That they will allow the cotton supply to be cut off by the blockade of the Southern ports is hardly to be expected.* Doubtful questions of right are easily and promptly settled when there is no doubt about the question of force. The burning of Gosport dockyard has, for the moment, placed the *United States navy at England's mercy*, and if, on this occasion, England is considered as a rival and foe, we must be nearer to the Millennium than is popularly supposed. This has been announced to the House of Commons by Lord John Russell in words which point strongly in the direction of a rupture between England and the United States. Lord John declared that the British government would not recognise the blockade proclaimed of the Southern ports unless it were made effective, *but that they did recognise the legality of the letters of marque issued by President Davis.* Now, the Washington government threatens to treat the holders of these letters of marque as pirates, and unless the spirit of Yankeeland has sunk very low, they will probably show fight also on the blockade question. It is evident that Lord John knew more about this matter than he chose to communicate to the house and the public. *And it is also evident that no more favorable occasion than the present is likely to offer for striking a blow at one of the few maritime rivals England has cause to dread.*

FUNERAL OF THOMAS BENBOW.

Yesterday afternoon the remains of Thomas Benbow, the member of Company F, of the Twelfth regiment, who died in Washington of congestion of the brain, were conveyed to their last resting place in Greenwood. A large number of the friends of deceased assembled at his late residence, 118 West Twenty-fourth street, all the neighbors congregated round the premises, and Company K of the regiment in which he was a volunteer took their position in the street to escort his body to the cemetery. Thomas Benbow was a smart young man, and very much endeared to his family and friends, as the tears which flowed at his funeral yesterday abundantly attest. He was seventeen years and five months of age at the time of his death, and was the only son of his parents. Thomas, it is said, was determined upon going to the wars; nothing could restrain him; and his determination was the inspiration of patriotism rather than a spirit of reckless adventure; yet he went against the remonstrances of his parents, and those premonitions of danger which some of us receive, and which told them that their son would never return alive, were sadly realized by them. At two o'clock, the house being crowded with mourning and sympathizing relatives and friends, Rev. William Roberts, pastor of the Welsh church, in Thirteenth street, conducted the funeral services. He read the 10th verse of the 22d chapter of Job—"When a few years are come then I shall go away, whence I shall not return," which he took as the foundation of a few remarks. Deceased, he said, was born in Llandloes, Montgomeryshire, in Wales, and came to this country when a child. His firm resolution was to sacrifice his life on the altar of the Union, and to ratify the articles of the constitution with deeds of valor to the latest moment of his existence. Mr. Roberts made some spiritual reflections upon death in several of its aspects, and at the close improved the occasion by making an appeal to those present to prepare for it. The friends then passed round and took their last look at the remains. When the family were invited to take the farewell glance, it seemed as if every heart but theirs stood still. Out of the solemn silence which reigned for a moment rose the mourning cries of the bereaved; the little sisters kissed the lips now closely sealed in death, and the mother clung to them, reluctant to part with the lifeless form of her only son. The coffin was covered with the American flag, whose honor the deceased young man had gone forward to defend. Surrounded by every mark of respect, it was placed in the hearse. It was then escorted by company K of the regiment, the friends following in carriages, to Greenwood Cemetery.

ARRIVAL OF TROOPS.

THE SECOND REGIMENT OF TROY.

The Second Light Infantry regiment of Troy volunteers left Albany at eight o'clock on Saturday evening, in the steamboat New World, and arrived at the foot of Canal street at nine o'clock yesterday morning. They were to have come here in company with the Albany men; but previous to their departure some difficulty appears to have taken place, according to the statement of one of the Trojan officers, which is in substance as follows:—We left Troy in two barges, about eleven o'clock on Saturday morning, and came to Albany. At about four o'clock in the afternoon we were joined by the Albany regiment, Colonel Townsend. All of our men were put into one barge, the Alida, and another barge alongside her having the Albany men on board. The barge alluded to was chartered by the people of Troy for our use; but Colonel Townsend would not let any of our men cross the Alida to get on board the barge. On this Colonel Carr ordered Colonel Townsend to let the barge loose or he would have the ropes cut, which had the effect of making the Colonel of the Albanians succumb, and the Trojans were cut loose from the Alida, and they were towed back to Albany by the steamboat Corning. Colonel Carr then reported the matter at headquarters, upon which the New World was hired to bring his men to this city.

The Second regiment of Troy are mostly short, thick set men, full of activity and vigor. They only got their uniforms and guns on Saturday; but notwithstanding they drill well and handle their muskets admirably. Soon after their arrival yesterday morning they marched up Broadway to Canal street, where they entered a large establishment known as Devlin's building, which has been set aside for a temporary military barracks. Here, it is stated, they will remain for three or four days, at the expiration of which they will depart for Fortress Monroe. The following is a list of the officers:—

Colonel, Joseph B. Carr.
Lieutenant Colonel, R. Wells Kenyon.
Major, Richard D. Blore.
Adjutant, Timothy Quinn.
Surgeon, Reed B. Bontecou.
Surgeon's Mate, Leroy McLean.
Quartermaster, C. L. McArthur.
Chaplain, V. B. Lewis.
Sergeant Major, L. G. Benedict.
Quartermaster Sergeant, J. P. Donnelly.
Drum Major, Thomas E. Bolger.
Company A—Captain, J. W. Armitage; First Lieutenant, Calvin W. Link; Second Lieutenant, Geo. W. Hitchcock.
Company B—Captain, Wm. A. Olmsted; First Lieutenant, T. C. Haddock; Second Lieutenant, Leo Churchill.
Company C—Captain, Geo. H. Otis; First Lieutenant, Lee Perkins; Second Lieutenant, W. H. Pitt.
Company D—Captain, Michael Cassidy; First Lieutenant, John Maguire; Second Lieutenant, John McCaffrey.
Company E—Captain, Geo. W. Wilson; First Lieutenant, John H. Quackenbush; Second Lieutenant, C. Wilson.
Company F—Captain, S. W. Park; First Lieutenant, Jas. Crear; Second Lieutenant, Wm. H. Harrison.
Company G—Captain, W. B. Tibbits; First Lieutenant, James Savage; Second Lieutenant, Wm. Sullivan.
Company H—Captain, J. O. McNutt; First Lieutenant, Wm. O'Brien; Second Lieutenant, W. H. McFeeters.
Company I—Captain, —— McCoothe; First Lieutenant, Jos. Lafaira; Second Lieutenant, Geo. Taft.
Company K—Captain, John Arts; First Lieutenant, Henry Jansen; Second Lieutenant, Augusto Kalbo.

ARRIVAL OF THE THIRD REGIMENT NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS.

The regiment of volunteers in command of Colonel Frederick Townsend, late Adjutant General of the State of New York, which has been recruited from different portions of the State, but had their headquarters at Albany, arrived in this city yesterday morning at half-past nine o'clock, in the steamboat Alida. They left Albany on Saturday afternoon at one o'clock, having, prior to their embarkation, received a great ovation. The fire department escorted the regiment to the boat, and on leaving the wharf great enthusiasm was displayed.

The regiment musters eight hundred and fourteen men, and this number being evidently too great a load for so small a steamboat as the Alida to carry, the boat, on getting to Castleton bar, ten miles below Albany, grounded there, and was not floated off until past ten o'clock. Otherwise the regiment would have been in this city on Saturday night.

On their final arrival in the bay, the transport anchored in the stream, opposite Morton street, where she remained until after one o'clock, when the troops were landed at the dock opposite where the Alida lies. The regiment, preceded by the fine band accompanying them, marched through Morton street to Hudson, down Hudson to West Houston, through West Houston to Broadway, and thence to the Park barracks, where the command is now quartered.

The march down Broadway must have been very encouraging to the officers and members of the Third regiment, inasmuch as their martial bearing and gentlemanly appearance attracted considerable attention. As is usual whenever a band of music marches through the streets, an immense crowd was soon gathered. But on this occasion the approbation manifested by our citizens in behalf of the Third regiment was really well bestowed. They are as fine looking a body of men as any officer might wish to command. As a general thing they are all of more than the medium height, and not a few measure over six feet in their stockings.

For marching and keeping step these recruits vie with some of our veteran regiments, and notwithstanding the difficulty of marching in column without firearms, the regiment presented a solid phalanx which any common enemy would rue to dislodge after they are furnished with weapons. Colonel Townsend may well be proud of his command, and the report that has preceded it of being the crack volunteer regiment outside of New York city seems to be verified thus far. The Third also appears to be the banner regiment, for every company in the line possesses a handsome ensign presented by their friends. Besides these flags, the ladies of Albany, to evince their admiration for the regiment and their patriotism, presented them with a stand of beautiful and costly colors, which also appeared in the ranks. The regiment having had to pass through the ordeal of circumlocution at the hands of the Military Board, arrived in this city sans weapons and if Colonel Townsend had not happened to be popular as an efficient military officer, his men would not even be equipped. The Third regiment were offered old muskets, which they refused, and preferred to await better arms during their stay in New York, which is supposed to be about five or six days, and then proceed to the seat of war, subject to orders from the War Department.

The Third regiment was inspected and mustered into the United States service on the 14th inst. by Captain Frank Wheaton, of the United States Army. The uniform of the troops consists of a dark blue fatigue jacket, overcoat and cap, and light blue pants. The officers wear the regulation uniform. The regiment occupy the Park barracks, while the officers have been assigned quarters at the Astor House. A military band of seventeen pieces accompanies the regiment, having enlisted to serve during the war.

The annexed is a list of the field staff and line officers:—

Colonel—[illegible]rederick Townsend.
Lieutenant Colonel—Samuel M. Alford.
Major—George D. Bayard.
Adjutant—J. Owen Moore.
Quartermaster—Jackson H. Chase.
Surgeon—Dr. Alexander H. Hoff.
Assistant Surgeon—J. J. Van Rensellear.
Quartermaster Sergeant—Andrew J. White.
Sergeant Major—Augustus Limburger.
Company A—Captain, Abel Smith, Jr.; First Lieutenant, John G. Fay; Second Lieutenant, M. L. Stearns.
Company B—Captain, Stephen W. Fullerton, Jr.; First Lieutenant, E. A. Jones; Second Lieutenant, Alexander Mann.
Company C—Captain, E. G. Floyd; First Lieutenant, Geo. E. Minck; Second Lieutenant, George Van Vechten.
Company D—Captain, John G. Butler; First Lieutenant, C. H. Burdick; Second Lieutenant, E. D. Wicks.
Company E—Captain, Justus W. Blanchard; First Lieutenant, B. B. Whalen; Second Lieutenant, R. M. Goldwait.
Company F—Captain, H. S. Holbert; First Lieutenant, W. N. S. Sanders; Second Lieutenant, T. Ellery Lord.
Company G—Captain, Edward N. Jenny; First Lieutenant, Wm. E. Blake; Second Lieutenant, Leon H. Ballard.
Company H—Captain, J. H. Ten Eyck, Jr.; First Lieutenant, Henry Cooper; Second Lieutenant, R. Hunter Chapin.
Company I—Captain, Isaac Catlin; First Lieutenant, W. N. Babcock; Second Lieutenant, P. M. Stone.
Company K—Captain, John E. Mulford; First Lieutenant, Hiram L. Couch; Second Lieutenant, E. O. Tuthill.

PRESIDENT'S LIFE GUARD.

The officers of this regiment, in charge of Colonel Goodwin, their commanding officer, paid a visit yesterday to the Union Defence Committee. They were admitted to the private office of the committee, and paid the compliment of an inspection by the members then present. Mr. Simeon Draper, the chairman of that body, expressed himself to the Colonel as highly pleased at the appearance of his officers, and tendered such assistance within his official power as would further the early completion of the organization. The gentlemen composing the official corps should consider themselves highly complimented in the fact of their receiving an audience, as the multiplicity of business entailed upon the committee precludes its general occurrence. The headquarters of the regiment is at the corner of Nassau and Beekman street.

THE CALIFORNIA REGIMENT AT STATEN ISLAND.

Some five or six hundred men of this regiment, in pursuance of orders, were yesterday transferred to quarters on Staten Island. The regiment is yet ununiformed, and though they marched steadily and in good time through the quiet Sabbath morning streets, they presented anything but a gallant array. There is, however, good material in the men, and when armed and equipped, and trained to military exercises, they will become a creditable regiment. The first move in the right direction taken in their favor is the move to Staten Island, where excellent quarters have been prepared for them.

AID FOR THE VOLUNTEERS.

Mr. McIver, Vice Principal of Ward School No. 23, suggests to the teachers of this city the necessity of some united effort on their part for the relief of the families of the volunteers of this city. He thinks that five or ten per cent of their salary, paid in monthly, and distributed by means of a ward committee, would do a great deal of good, and not materially affect the purses of the donating parties.

NEW YORK TROOPS.

THE MILITARY BOARD AND SICKLES' BRIGADE.

OUR TROY MILITARY CORRESPONDENCE.

OUR ELMIRA CORRESPONDENCE.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE STATE MILITARY BOARD.

THE SECOND REGIMENT.

SECOND REGIMENT FIRE ZOUAVES.

EIGHTH REGIMENT GERMAN RIFLES, COLONEL BLENKER.

THE VOLUNTEERS AND THE RAILROADS.

VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS FOR THE WAR.

THE WASHINGTON VOLUNTEERS.

THE BIBLE AND THE ARMY.

THE BLOCKADE OF NEW YORK BY THE REVENUE STEAMERS.

BROOKLYN NAVY YARD.

THE CAPTURED STEAM GUN.

ARREST OF A SUSPICIOUS NEGRO SERVANT IN VIRGINIA.